

Historical Abstracts

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1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

See also: 175, 654

1. Cieślak, Tadeusz. DOROBK NAUK SPOŁECZNYCH W DZIEDZINIE POMORZANSTWA [Achievements of the social sciences in the field of the study of Pomerania]. Przegląd Zachodni 1954 10(9/10): 8-14. Enumerates Polish research institutes and periodicals devoted to the study of different problems of Pomerania and names scholars studying those problems; discusses studies published after 1945 which are devoted to the history of Pomerania. E. Boba

2. Cole, Donald B. (Phillips Exeter Academy). A BIBLIOGRAPHY IN EAST ASIAN HISTORY FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND STUDENTS. New England Social Studies Bulletin 1955 12(3): 10-12. In addition to a list of general materials, specific bibliographical suggestions are made for the study of China, Japan, India and American and Russian policy in East Asia. W. J. Grattan

3. Cortelazzo, Manleo. QUINZE ANNEES DE PUBLICATIONS ITALIENNES SUR LA GRECE MODERNE [Fifteen years of Italian publications on modern Greece]. Hellénisme Contemporain 1955 9(4): 269-273. A bibliographical essay on works about modern Greece published in Italy, dealing chiefly with works covering the period 1930-1950. S. L. Speronis

4. Dhondt, J. (Univ. of Gent). BULLETIN D'HISTOIRE DE BELGIQUE, 1953 [Historical Bulletin of Belgium, 1953]. Revue du Nord 1955 37(1): 31-67. An extensive bibliographical account of Belgian historical writing published in 1953. H A Staff

5. Kossmann, E. and J. (Leyden Univ.). BULLETIN CRITIQUE DE L'HISTORIOGRAPHIE NÉERLANDAISE EN 1954 [Critical review of Dutch historical writing in 1954]. Revue du Nord 1955 37(4): 241-264. Bibliographical account of books and articles published in 1954. H A Staff

6. Laqueur, Ze'ev. MIDDLE EAST "REDISCOVERED": JEWISH ROLE PLAYED DOWN. Jewish Observer and Middle East Review 1955 4(33): 6-7. Describes the recent re-emergence of Soviet Oriental studies, in eclipse since the 1936-38 purges, and speculates on its relation to current politics. The Czarist Palestinski Sbornik has reappeared and the activities under Czarism of the Russian Palestine Society have been praised. New historical studies, which have however paid scant attention to the Jews and

Palestine, include V.B. Lutzki's section in Moscow University's "Most recent history of the countries of the East," and Smirnov's "Essays on the study of Islam in the U.S.S.R." describing Soviet theories in the 'twenties and early 'thirties. The Institute of Eastern Studies at the Academy of Science is publishing Utchennie Sapiski and Kratkie Soobshtsheniya. Dorothy B. Goodman

7. Pieradzka, Krystyna. DOROBK NASZEJ HISTORIOGRAFII W ZAKRESIE BADAŃ NAD DZIEJAMI ŚLĄSKA [Achievements of our historiography in the field of the study of the history of Silesia]. Przegląd Zachodni 1954 10(11/12): 287-338. An extensive review of publications devoted to the study of history of Silesia published in Poland after World War II. The works under review are organized chronologically, and are preceded by a short discussion of the organization and planning of research, and a list of bibliographies covering the subject. The review also deals with publications of a broader scope which include Silesia. E. Boba

8. Unsigned. PERECHEN' DISSERTATSII, AVTOROM KOTORYKH PRISUZHDENA UCHENAIYA STEPEN' KANDIDATA ISTORICHESKIKH NAUK V 1954 GODU [List of dissertations, the authors of which have been awarded the learned degree of Candidate in Historical Sciences]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (11): 173-178, and (12): 198-201. Continuation of the list published in 1955, No. 9 of this journal. Lists the dissertations on the history of the peoples of the USSR, and the history of Soviet society. M. Raeff

9. Zajchowska, Stanisława. OSIĄGNIĘCIA NAUKI POLSKIEJ W ZAKRESIE BADAŃ NAD ZIEMIĄ LUBUSKĄ [Achievements of Polish learning in the field of the study of the Lubusz Region]. Przegląd Zachodni 1954 10(11/12): 339-353. Review of publications published during the last ten years concerning historical, social, geographical and other aspects of the area now known by the name Ziemia Lubuska [Lubusz Region]--located between the historical Silesia and Pomerania, west of the Poznań voivodship and including parts of former Brandenburg and border areas of Silesia and "Great Poland" (Land of Poznań). The review also lists publications of a more general scope whenever the region of Lubusz, or part of it, is included. E. Boba

2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including P E D A G O G Y and P E R I O D I Z A T I O N)

See also: 107

10. Barcan, Arthur (National Records Management Council). RECORDS MANAGEMENT IN THE "PAPERWORK AGE." Business History Review 1955 29(3): 218-226.

The controlled record-keeping program of the National Records Management Council, developed by historically-oriented specialists, offers three basic tools, useful to businessmen and scholars alike in helping win the "Battle of the Bulk" in dealing with business records. A small percentage of the records contain what is necessary to the historian. The great problem is to identify, classify, and preserve what is of lasting value. Three basic tools or conceptions are explained: "time capsule," "continuity profile," and "time capsule index."

J. F. Doster

11. Challener, Richard D., and Maurice Lee, Jr. HISTORY AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES: THE PROBLEM OF COMMUNICATIONS. American Historical Review 1956 61(2): 331-338.

This article is based on notes taken at a conference concerned with the present condition of history, held by the Social Sciences Research Council at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1953. The conference concluded that communication between history and the social sciences could be improved but that the historian should not seek to improve them by adopting social science methods on his own. History can be of value to social sciences because it deals with "total situations," and provides an excellent field for the testing of social science hypotheses. It is agreed that "historians need to develop a greater realization that theirs is a distinctive discipline requiring vigorous and distinctive training, and that the writing of history is in fact a highly complex operation." D.W.Houston

12. Fernis, Hans Georg (Birkenfeld/Nahe). GEHÖRT UNIVERSALGESCHICHTE IN DEN UNTERRICHT? [Does universal history belong in the curriculum?]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(9): 535-538.

Argues the necessity of teaching universal history, but warns against the dangers of neglecting national and local history.

F. B. M. Hollyday

13. Grabowsky, Adolf (Basel). WELTGESCHICHTE UND WELTPOLITIK. EIN SYSTEMATISCHER VERSUCH. 1. Teil [World history and world politics. A systematic experiment. Part I]. Internationales Jahrbuch der Politik 1955 (2): 138-150.

Discusses the relevance of regional and national histories to the scope of universal histories and attempts to set up generally valid criteria for the inclusion of specific historical events in a world history.

Article to be continued. R. Mueller

14. Hammer, Max (Frankfurt a.M.-Schwanheim). DAS VERFASSUNGSWERK DER PAULSKIRCHE. LEHREINHEIT AUS EINER MITTELSCHUL-ABSCHLUSSKLASSE [The constitutional accomplishment of the Church of St. Paul. Teaching unit from a high school leaving-class]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(12): 751-760.

High school students can be instructed through the use of source materials in

such questions as the German constitutional crises of 1848, 1871, and 1919. They should also be made familiar with the best secondary accounts. The method is outlined with reference to the Frankfurt Parliament of 1848. F. B. M. Hollyday

15. Harnack, Axel von (Tübingen Univ.). DIE SELBSTBIOGRAPHIE - IHR WESEN UND IHRE WIRKUNG [Autobiography--its essence and its effect]. Universitas 1955 10(7): 689-698. An inquiry into the methodology and development of autobiographical writing, its techniques, and the extent to which it is useful as historical source material. The greatest contribution of autobiography lies in its didactic and preserving functions, its highly subjective criteria of selection, and in the general emphasis on the acting rather than on the thinking individual. R. Mueller

16. Hauser, Oswald (Kiel). UNIVERSALGESCHICHTE IM UNTERRICHT [Universal history in the curriculum]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(9): 527-535.

European history needs to be placed in its "global perspective" by emphasizing the role played in recent history by the United States, Russia, and the new nations of Asia and Africa. The difficulties for the German historian resulting from the lack of source material and of a German journal of universal history are stressed.

F. B. M. Hollyday

17. "Historicus". HOW MUCH IS THAT WORTH? Amateur Historian 1955 2(8): 238-244.

Discusses the difficulties involved in determining the value of money in the past as compared with today and in establishing comparative cost of living indices. A list of reference works and a table of cost of living indices for the years 1780-1954 in England are appended. Tables for the period 1261-1780 are to follow in a forthcoming number. H A Staff

18. Kaczmarzki, Bogusław. NARADA W SPRAWIE ATLASU HISTORYCZNEGO POLSKI U SCHYŁKU FEUDALIZMU [A meeting to discuss the historical atlas of Poland at the end of the feudal era]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(6): 157-162.

This discussion of the progress of work on the historical atlas of Poland from ca. 1780-1850 dealt mostly with the problems of depicting in the form of maps the agricultural, demographic and economic situation of the country. A. F. Dygnas

19. Kluckhohn, Clyde (Harvard Univ.). POLITICS, HISTORY, AND PSYCHOLOGY. World Politics 1955 8(1) 112-123.

Discusses three books which have in common the study of Communism and of politics as a behavioral science. They seek to uncover aspects which the Communists either hide or of which they are unconscious. These are: 1) A Study of Bolshevism, by Nathan Leites; 2) Ritual of Liquidation: The Case of the Moscow Trials, by Nathan Leites and Elsa Bernaut, and 3) The Appeals of Communism, by Gabriel Almond. The need for all students of government to have some technical training in psychology is stressed. G. Rehder

20. Kurmacheva, M. D. OBSUZHDENIE VOPROSA O P'ERVOACHAL'NOM NAKOPLENII V ROSSII [Discussion of the question of the original accumulation in Russia]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (11): 162-167. Critical and analytical account of the theoretical conference organized by the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Cites some of the factual material presented during the discussion. M. Raeff

21. Lautemann, Wolfgang (Marburg/Lahn). MÖGLICHKEIT DER STOFFBESCHRÄNKUNG IM GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT IN DER OBERSTUFE DER HÖHEREN SCHULE [The possibility of reducing the quantity of historical instruction in the upper grades of the high school]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(10): 627-641. Suggests the selection of two or three dominant themes for discussion in each historical period, thus enabling the instructor to limit the scope and to increase the students' historical comprehension through the use of source material. F.B.M.Hollyday

22. Litwin, Aleksander. NARADA INSTYTUTÓW HISTORII PARTII EUROPEJSKICH KRAJÓW DEMOKRACJI LUDOWEJ [Meeting of the Institutes for Party History of the European Peoples' Democracies]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(4/5): 302-308. This (the second) meeting was held in Warsaw from 22 April to 2 May 1955. The main subject on the agenda was the Polish delegate's paper "On the crucial problems of textbooks of party history in the Peoples' Democracies," which is here summarized. Problems of the collection and preservation of records in the Communist Party archives, and party historical publications were also discussed. A. F. Dygnas

23. Messerschmid, Felix (Teachers' College, Nagold). DIE AUFGABE DER POLITISCHEN BILDUNGSARBEIT DER SCHULE UND DER GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT [The task of the school in political education, and historical instruction]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(8): 463-476. Stresses the importance of political and particularly contemporary history teaching. The author warns against the dangers of too extreme political orientation, while demonstrating the limits of political history. F. B. M. Hollyday

24. Murphy, Mary E. RECENT RESEARCH IN BRITISH ACCOUNTING HISTORY. Business History Review 1955 29(3): 263-276. Within the past five years significant work has been done in this field. The author calls attention to the need for business historians to study the history of accounting and to the importance of accounting theory in shaping the course of business history. A number of British accounting partnerships have opened their records to historians. J. F. Doster

25. Opalek, Kazimierz. HISTORIA NAUKI JAKO PRZEDMIOT WYKŁADU UNIERSYTECKIEGO [The history of learning as a subject for university lectures]. Życie Szkoły Wyższej 1955 3(11): 54-58. Analyzes the role of the history of learning in Marxist society, and the possibility and advisability of its inclusion in the university curriculum. A. F. Dygnas

26. Overton, Richard C. (Research consultant, Bureau of Railway Economics, Association of American Railroads). CAN THE RECORDS MANAGER HELP THE BUSINESS HISTORIAN? Business History Review 1955 29(3):

211-217. Discusses the difficulties of the historian in studying the history of a business enterprise. The bulk of the records, a great obstacle, can best be overcome by the co-ordinated efforts of the records manager and the historian. J.F.Doster

27. Pach, Zsigmond Pál, and Péter Hanák. A CSEHSZLOVÁK TÖRTÉNÉSZEK SMOLENICEI KONFERENCIÁJA [The Smolenice conference of Czechoslovak historians]. Századok 1955 89(1):121-125. Surveys conferences of Czechoslovak historians since 1952, and drafts a detailed report on the Smolenice conference held 18-22 June 1954, in which experts from the USSR and all the People's Democracies participated. Periodization and the Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist re-evaluation of the country's history since 1848 were on the agenda. The most valuable achievement of the conference was that common views on all significant problems were formulated. F. Wagner

28. Schüddekopf, Otto-Ernst (Kant-Hochschule, Braunschweig). DIE INTERNATIONALE SCHULBUCHARBEIT: BETRACHTUNGEN ZUR ZUSAMMENARBEIT ENGLISCHER UND DEUTSCHER HISTORIKER NACH 1945 [The international schooltextbook effort: observations on the co-operation of English and German historians after 1945]. Aussenpolitik 1955 6(11): 721-728. A discussion of the progress made by British and German historians and teachers toward greater understanding and agreement concerning the interpretation, writing and teaching of European history of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. C. R. Spurgin

29. Schwarz, Benjamin (Harvard Univ.). A SOCIO-HISTORIC APPROACH. World Politics 1955 8(1): 134-145. A discussion of two books illustrating the socio-historic approach leads the author to suggest a re-examination of the basic premises of this approach. Karl Mannheim's Essays on Sociology and Social Psychology (New York: Oxford, 1953) sees the individual with a mind which can develop ideas and values, even if his behavior is conditioned by the socio-historic process. Hans Gerth's and C. Wright Mills' Character and Social Structure: The Psychology of Social Institutions (New York: Harcourt, 1953) is a simple picture in which individuals count for little and social structure for everything. Possibly the basic eighteenth-century dichotomy, revised in the nineteenth century by Hegel and Marx--"natural" man and "artificial" society--needs careful re-study. G. Rehder

30. Soltow, James H. (Colonial Williamsburg). THE BUSINESS USE OF BUSINESS HISTORY. Business History Review 1955 29(3): 227-237. Reports on a survey of the uses made by business firms of business histories written in recent years. Orients the would-be business historian on how business managers have regarded the work of his predecessors. J. F. Doster

31. Spieler, Albert (Rektor, Ulm). STUFEN DES GESCHICHTLICHEN BEWUSSTSEINS. SCHLUSS [Stages of historical consciousness. Conclusion]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(8): 481-492. Maintains the necessity of adapting history to students at the primary and secondary level by discussing traditional historical tales and local history at the primary level, progressing to emphasis on political history for the adolescent. See also: 1:2531 F. B. M. Hollyday

32. Stout, Donald E. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). ARE BUSINESS HISTORY AND ECONOMIC THEORY COMPATIBLE? Business History Review 1955 29(4): 285-297. Business history and economic theory have developed along unrelated lines in the past. However, new theoretical approaches can be tied in with business history. As examples "linear programming," "the statistical decision theory," and "the theory of games" are cited. J. F. Doster

33. Tavera Alfaro, Xavier. LA CARRERA DE HISTORIA EN MEXICO. II [The career of history in Mexico. Part II]. Historia Mexicana 1955 5(2): 300-302. Presents the views of two distinguished Mexican historians, Pedro Rojas Rodríguez, and Moisés González Navarro, concerning the two alternative history courses offered at the National University, outlined in a previous article [See abstract 1: 1713]. R. B. McCornack

34. Thorndike, Lynn. WHATEVER WAS, WAS RIGHT. American Historical Review 1956 61(2): 265-283. This plan for historians to judge historical events in context and not by the canons of today was the presidential address delivered at the American Historical Association meeting, December 1955. It is suggested that there have been few if any gains in civilization without some corresponding loss. The study of medieval science is an apt demonstration that increased knowledge of any past period increases our respect for it. "Whatever was, was right" because it "...conformed to the spirit of the age and to the ideals and practices of the

period..." Original and published sources are cited. D. W. Houston

35. van Hall-Nijhoff, E. VIER STAATSLIEDEN GRFOLOGISCH BEKEKEN [Four politicians graphologically examined]. Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis der Nederlanden 1955 10(1): 1-24. Contains studies on the handwritings of four prominent Dutch and Belgian nineteenth-century politicians: J. F. Willems (1793-1846), G. Groen van Prinsester (1801-1876), J. J. L. van der Bruggen (1804-1863) and J. R. Thorbecke (1798-1872). The author, having checked her findings against the views of historians, believes the experiment indicates that graphology can be used as a good tool for historical research. D. van Ar

36. Webb, Walter P. (Univ. of Texas). THE HISTORICAL SEMINAR: ITS OUTER SHELL AND ITS INNER SPIRIT. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1955 42(1): 3-23. Since the age of H. B. Adams, much attention has been paid to the outer shell, though not so much to the inner life and spirit of the historical seminar. The director is trying to make young historians, and to push out the bounds of knowledge for himself. The author cites foremost seminar directors, from von Ranke through Herbert Bolton, as men of ideas or obsessions which create a driving energy and an insatiable curiosity. Great seminars have been made so by the inner purpose, program, and the dominating idea of the person who conducted it. L. A. Reilly

3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 12, 145, 166, 181, 461, 544, 546, 556

37. Asinovskaia, S. A. NEOPUBLIKOVANNAIA RUKOPIS' T. N. GRANOVSKOGO [An unpublished manuscript of T. N. Granovskii]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (10): 106-108. Descriptive summary of the manuscript notes of a lecture course on medieval history given by Granovskii in 1840. M. Raef

38. Cherestegiu, V., E. Stănescu and I. Ionascu. A TÖRTÉNETTUDOMÁNY TÍZÉVES FEJLŐDÉSE A ROMÁN NÉPKÖZTÁRSASÁGBAN [The development of historical science in the People's Republic of Rumania]. Századok 1955 89(2): 262-269. The country's liberation by the Red Army on 23 August 1944 was the turning point in the development of Rumanian historical science. The most significant event in the path of political progress occurred in 1947 when a unified textbook of Rumanian history was compiled, in line with the Soviet pattern. Further progress has been made by the establishment of the Institute of History of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences (1948) and many other Soviet-type institutions. The authors review publishing activities on the chief questions of Rumanian history. F. Wagner

39. Díaz Díaz, Oswaldo. MILITARES HISTORIADORES EN LA LITERATURA COLOMBIANA, DESPUES DE LA GUERRA DE INDEPENDENCIA [Military historians in Colombian literature, after the War of Independence]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1955 42(487/488): 321-340. Sketches of military figures who have contributed to the writing of Colombian history, especially but not exclusively in its military aspects. D. Bushnell

40. Dommanget, Maurice. BLANQUI, HISTORIEN DE LA REVOLUTION DE 1848 [Blanqui, historian of the Revolution of 1848]. Actualité de L'Histoire 1955 (13): 6-25. A survey of Blanqui's influence on historical treatments of the Revolution of 1848. Explores in detail Blanqui's reasons for not writing a history of that movement and discusses Blanqui's views of how good history should and should not be written. Based almost entirely on letters of Blanqui, notably the correspondence between him and Lacambre in the mid-eighteen sixties. R. E. Planck

41. Hársfalvi, Péter. A MAGYAR TÖRTÉNELMI TÁRSULAT KELETMAGYARORSZÁGI CSOPORTJÁNAK VITÁJA A SZÁZADOK SZERKESZTŐSÉGI ÜLÉSÉNEK ANYAGÁRÓL [Debate of the Eastern Hungarian Section of the Hungarian Historical Association on the topics of the editorial session of Századok]. Századok 1955 89(1): 111-113. A critical contribution to the review of the progress and main tasks of historical sciences in post-war Hungary. Remarks were based on a previous discussion which had been arranged by the enlarged editorial board of Századok. F. Wagner

42. Hegedűs, Viktor. HOZZÁSZÓLÁS SÁNDOR PÁL: "A MAGYAR AGRÁRÉS PARASZTTÖRTÉNET POLGÁRI IRODALMÁNAK KRITIKÁJÁHOZ" C. CIKKÉHEZ [Remarks on Pál Sándor's article "Criticism of the bourgeois literature on the history of agrarian problems and of the peasantry in Hungary"]. Századok 1955 89(1): 107-110. The main error of Sándor's critical survey [See abstract 1: 89] was the failure to observe

Marxist phenomena in Hungarian historical writings. Regardless of this blunder Sándor's study is regarded as pioneering criticism of bourgeois historiography.

F. Wagner

43. Joravsky, David (Univ. of Connecticut). SOVIET VIEWS ON THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE. Isis 1955 6(1): 3-13. Outlines some causal factors influencing Soviet historiography of science. Marxist-Leninist historians relate the development of science to the development of the forces of production, although they recognize the role of ideology and the inner logic of science. Soviet history of science since the mid-thirties has emphasized that Russia has been a country of significant scientific achievement and that scientific work in the framework of Marxist-Leninist theory is continuing to add to these achievements. The reasons for this emphasis are explored. N. Kurland

44. Kan, A. S. O RABOTE SOVREMENNYKH SHVEDSKIKH ISTORIKOV [The work of contemporary Swedish historians]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (11): 179-184. Account of the work and trends in Swedish historical research and writing. M. Raeff

45. Latour, C.F. (Editorial Contributor, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS). PORTAIT OF A GERMAN HISTORIAN, FRIEDRICH MEINECKE, 1864-1954. Historian 1955 89(1): 103-106. Chronicles the life of Ranke-trained Friedrich Meinecke, a classical idealist who was never wholly corrupted by strident nationalism. Meinecke was primarily concerned with the history of ideas but in analyzing them he often lost touch with reality. Meinecke's intellectual isolation may be a factor in the loss of influence, sterility, and barrenness of German historians. E. C. Johnson

46. Léderer, Emma. HISTORIOGRÁFIÁNK TÖRTÉNETIBB VIZSGÁLATAÉRT [More historical research on our historiography is needed]. Századok 1955 89(1): 103-106. Deals with an article by Pál Sándor in which he criticizes bourgeois historians for their treatment of the peasantry and of agrarian problems in Hungary [See abstract 1: 89]. Raises many objections to Sándor's article, which made some false generalizations, but shares his view that Hungarian historiography between the two World Wars was entirely cosmopolitan, emphasizing Western orientation. F. Wagner

47. Lefebvre, G. (Sorbonne). A PROPOS DE TOCQUEVILLE [Concerning Tocqueville]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(4): 313-323. Reflections inspired by the Soviet historian Alpatov's study of Tocqueville in Luttes sociales et idéologies politiques en France au XIXe siècle (Editions de la Nouvelle Critique, 1954). Alpatov presented Tocqueville as essentially nostalgic for the lost power of the nobility and, though forced to accept the revolution, he continued to be an ardent advocate of protection of property and of control of political power by the "dominant" class. This thesis does less than justice to Tocqueville's great contributions to historical knowledge, especially in his L'Ancien régime et la Révolution. The author praises Tocqueville's conception of history, his conviction of the necessity of history in explaining the present, his respect for exhaustive research, his search for the significant currents

and his belief in the continuity of history and in man's freedom of choice and action within certain limits. A. Saricks

48. Leśnodorski, Bogusław. A TÖRTÉNETTUDOMÁNY A NÉPI LENGYELORSZÁG ELSŐ ÉVTIZEDÉBEN [Historical science in the first decade of People's Poland]. Századok 1955 89(4/5): 736-764. A critique of the developments in the historical sciences in post-war Poland. Since 1948 Polish historiography has been progressing toward Marxism-Leninism. The author stresses the importance of the directives of the Polish United Workers Party and the function of the newly-established Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The aim of contemporary Polish historical science is the promotion of Socialist patriotism. F. Wagner

49. Molnár, Erik. A MAGYAR TÖRTÉNETÍRÁS TÍZ ESZTENDEJE [Ten years of Hungarian historiography]. Századok 1955 89(2): 169-190. Criticizes pre-war historical writings, the chief characteristic of which was hostility to the Great Socialist October Revolution and to historical materialism. Postwar development has been based entirely on the fact that Hungary was liberated by the Red Army. Since 1948 Hungarian historiography follows the Soviet pattern. The author examines critically the functioning of all historical institutions and reviews the Congress of Hungarian Historians in June 1953. F. Wagner

50. Molnár, Erik. 10 LAT WĘGIERSKIEJ NAUKI HISTORYCZNEJ [10 years of Hungarian historical science]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(4/5): 336-346. Before the liberation of 1945 Hungarian historiography was backward. Even after 1945 cosmopolitan ideas prevailed, and only 1948 brought a change and the Marxist-Leninist interpretation prevailed. Old institutes were eventually reorganized, and the state provided funds. The historical congress and other conferences in 1953 strengthened the new emphasis. Much good work has been done, but the assimilation of historical materialism is still insufficient at times. A. F. Dygnas

51. Niederhauser, Emil. A BOLGÁR TÖRTÉNETTUDOMÁNY FEJLŐDÉSE [Development of Bulgarian historiography]. Századok 1955 89(2): 270-286. Reviews some main trends in Bulgarian historical literature beginning with Father Paisii's work on Slavic-Bulgarian history published in 1762. Vasil N. Zlatarski (1866-1935) is evaluated as the first significant bourgeois historian. Real progress has been made since September 1944, when Bulgaria was liberated by the Russian Army. Under present circumstances the ideological support of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of Soviet historical science is the great factor in developing Bulgarian historiography. F. Wagner

52. Onís, José de (Univ. of Colorado). THE AMERICAS OF HERBERT E. BOLTON. Americas 1955 12(2): 157-168. A brief review of Bolton's many-sided activities as historian, writer, explorer, etc. His concept of a unified "History of the Americas" and his work as teacher are described as major contributions to Inter-American cultural relations, and to the Good Neighbor Policy in particular.

D. Bushnell

53. Porschnev, B. F. (Moscow). THE LEGEND OF THE 17TH CENTURY IN FRENCH HISTORY. Past and Present 1955 (8): 15-27. The false glorification of the Grand Siècle, and the failure of French historians to undertake a complete study of economic history and popular movements in the seventeenth century are due to: 1) the role played by this era in the development of French culture; 2) the admiration of nineteenth- and twentieth-century France for a century in which France rendered Germany powerless, and 3) the false ideas of Augustin Thierry and other bourgeois historians about the past of the bourgeoisie. H A Staff

54. Serejski, Marian Henryk. "BOJE O HISTORIĘ". (Z POWODU KSIĄŻKI LUCIEN FEBVRE'A COMBATS POUR L'HISTOIRE, PARYŻ, 1953, S. IX+458) ["Battles for History". (Stimulated by Lucien Febvre's book Combats pour l'histoire, Paris, 1953, pp IX + 458)]. Nauka Polska 1955 3(4): 101-122. A summary of Febvre's ideas as they appear in the work discussed. The relationship of Febvre to Marxism is examined in detail. A. F. Dygnas

55. Smolarek, Przemysław. SZCZECIŃSKIE ŚRODOWISKO BADAŃ HISTORYCZNYCH [The Szczecin center of historical studies]. Przegląd Zachodni 1954 10 (9/10): 55-67. Describes the development of historical studies in Pomerania from the fourteenth century to the present time. Enumerates societies and institutes devoted in the past and present to the study of the history of Pomerania. Gives a list of institutes or branches of societies and institutes located in Szczecin which are devoted to the study of Pomerania's past. E. Boba

56. Vakhidov, Kh. P. POLITICHESKIE WZGLADI PROSVETITELEY NARODOV SREDNEY AZIYI VTOROY POLOVINI

XIX V. [Political views of the social writers of peoples of Central Asia in the second half of the 19th century]. Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo 195 (7): 100-108. Reviews the importance of writing of the Tadjik intellectual Akhmad Donish (1827-1889), the Uzbek educator Zakirdjan Furkat (1858-1909), of the Uzbek "educator-democrat" Mohammed Amin-Khja Mukimi (1850-1903). Although they did not see the right way toward liberation from feudal-religious (Islamic) oppression, their criticisms of the system paved the way to freedom and to closer links with "progressive Russia." K. Zamorski

57. Vörös, Károly. A MAGYARORSZÁG TÖRTÉNETE CÍMŰ EGYETEMI TANKÖNYV MÁSODIK KÖTETE ELSŐ FELÉNEK VITÁJA [Discussion on Part I of volume 2 of the History of Hungary; a university textbook]. Századok 1955 89(3): 451-470. This debate on topics of Hungarian history (1790-1849) was held in November 1954. The many leading Marxist historians concluded that regardless of some unfavorable criticisms this collective work is the best Marxist synthesis of the history of Hungary issued so far. F. Wagner

58. Wojciechowski, Zygmunt. WSPOMNIENIA O JÓZEFIE WIDAJEWICZU [In memory of Józef Widajewicz]. Przegląd Zachodni 1954 10(9/10): 251-255. Widajewicz, professor of Western Slavonic History at the Jagellonian University, Cracow, died on 16 September 1954. His career started with studies on early Polish legal conceptions. He later turned to early political history of the Western Slavs. A short review of Widajewicz's more prominent works stresses those devoted to the political history of the tenth and eleventh centuries. E. Boba

4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 117

59. Borkenau, Franz. TOYNBEE'S JUDGMENT OF THE JEWS. Commentary 1955 19(5): 421-427. Summarizes and criticizes Toynbee's analysis in A Study of History of the role of Jews in history. Answers Toynbee's attacks on modern Jewish secularism, assimilationism, and Zionism. N. Kurland

60. Dawson, Christopher. TOYNBEE'S STUDY OF HISTORY: THE PLACE OF CIVILIZATIONS IN HISTORY. International Affairs 1955 31(2): 149-159. Modern history must include the study of civilizations, their conflicts and contacts. This is the justification for Dr. Toynbee's study. Tertiary civilizations are not devoid of historical significance. At times Toynbee tends to oversimplify, even though he is guided by the Hellenic quest for a theoria and by the Hebraic prophetic mission. The fundamental criticism levied is that Toynbee's work is too telescopic and that a true science of human cultures must be based on a more microscopic technique of anthropological and historical research. S. L. Speronis

61. Hilferding, Rudolf (deceased 1941). DAS HISTORISCHE PROBLEM [The historical problem]. Zukunft 1956 (2): 48-53. One of the founders of the Austro-Marxist school views historical

developments as being subject to economic forces. Economic conditions have a causal effect on political situations. After 1918 the relationship between state and society changed and the economy was subjected to state control. Article to be continued. H A Staff

62. Iriarte, J. TOYNBEE - DER MENSCH UND DAS WERK [Toynbee - the man and his work]. Schweizer Rundschau 1955 55(9): 489-494. A brief biography of Professor Toynbee and an appreciation of his monumental work, which must be described as a collective effort in view of Toynbee's dependence on the research of others. His philosophy is characterized in large part by overemphasis of humanitarian idealism. H A Staff

63. Kofler, Leo (formerly professor, Halle). ZU "GESCHICHTE UND DIALEKTIK" [On "History and Dialectics"]. Funk 1955 6(12): 181-185. Refuting a review of his work on history and dialectics published by Helmut Fleischer in the Socialist periodical Links, the author explains his contribution to the Marxist interpretation of history, with special reference to his earlier studies Zur Geschichte der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft and

Marxistischer oder ethischer Sozialismus.

H. Hirsch

64. Mandelbaum, Maurice (Dartmouth College). CONCERNING RECENT TRENDS IN THE THEORY OF HISTORIOGRAPHY. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(4): 506-517. During the last thirty years the theory of historiography held by historians has become increasingly relativist while a larger proportion of philosophers has tended to question this view. Although "disagreements springing from ultimate philosophic convictions will always bedevil the theory of historiography," the discussion of a greater variety of concrete problems would be valuable. The implications of recent views on what constitutes the subject-matter of history are philosophically vulnerable. A precise definition of that subject-matter is both possible and important. W. H. Coates

65. Morrall, J. B. LAMENNAIS AS AN INTERPRETER OF HISTORY. Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1955 (72): 1-2 (Summaries of papers, Irish Historical Society, No. 85). Describes Lamennais' progress from unbelief to Catholicism and finally to a non-Christian "religion of humanity." For Lamennais the past was primarily an illumination for the future, and the true historian a prophet, not a scholar. The author concludes that Lamennais was a romantic historian whose chief value lies in the light he throws on his own period, not on preceding ones, for he was unable to study the past within its own terms of reference. Based mainly on Lamennais' printed works as collected in the Oeuvres complètes. Dorothy B. Goodman

66. Niedermayer, Franz. JOSE ORTEGA Y GASSET. VERSUCH EINER DEUTUNG UND WERTUNG [José Ortega y Gasset. Attempt at an interpretation and evaluation]. Hochland 1955 48(1): 33-46. Ortega saw the lack of an elite as the chief cause of Spain's decadence, and took upon himself the role of creating such a class by the cultural education of his people in the Revista de Occidente, of which he was editor and chief contributor. In Spain he is considered the representative of German philosophy, and has been responsible for drawing Spain out of her cultural isolation. His achievements in the field of philosophy of history are the most widely appreciated.

H A Staff

67. Schaff, Adam. PREZENTYZM - DOMINUJĄCY KIERUNEK RELATYWISTYCZNY WE WSPÓŁCZESNEJ HISTORIOGRAFII AMERYKAŃSKIEJ [Presentism - the prevailing relativist trend in contemporary American historiography]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(4/5): 151-174. The sources of relativist trends are the works of James Harvey Robinson and Harry Elmer Barnes. The influence of subjectivism upon Beard and Carl Becker is stressed. Beard introduced

Crocean "presentism" into the USA in about 1934. Reviews the ideas of Beard's followers, especially as expressed in Conyers Read's presidential address. "Presentism" is criticized from the Marxist point of view. A. F. Dygnas

68. Schneider, Reinhold. SCHILLER. SENDUNG UND FREIHEIT IN DER GESCHICHTE [Schiller. Mission and freedom in history]. Hochland 1955 48(1): 13-23. Lecture given at the Bavarian Academy of Fine Arts on 7 June 1955. For Schiller history was a medium in which he could present the conflicts of his inner personality in an objective form. The central problem of his dramas is: "How far is freedom attainable?". His characters: Posa, Karl Moor, Wallenstein, etc., illustrate the historical truth that those who throw off all restraint in an attempt to achieve unlimited freedom, must eventually bow to order or be destroyed. H A Staff

69. Spiegel, Henry William (Catholic Univ. of America). THEORIES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(4): 518-539. Economic development has been approached from the historic-philosophic and from the economists' point of view. In each of these approaches four categories may be discerned. The main contribution of economists has been in the category of "change generated by external factors" such as luxury, thrift and industry, population growth, and institutional factors. W. H. Coates

70. Spitz, Lewis W. (Univ. of Missouri). NATURAL LAW AND THE THEORY OF HISTORY IN HERDER. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(4): 453-475. J. G. Herder's thinking on history and natural law was unsystematic and yet extraordinarily fertile, anticipating elements in the thought of Hegel, Ranke, Bergson and others. Drawing on Leibniz and reacting against the Aufklärung, Herder saw the pulsing variety of nature and of human personality and developed an organic conception of history. From a deeply pessimistic though not an empirical view, he turned to a providential conception of history and then to a "reassertion of universal principles" which lacked a logical synthesis of the divergent phases of his thought. He was an intellectual link to German idealism. W. H. Coates

71. Torner, Florentino M. LA CUESTION DE LA HISTORIA [The problem of history]. Cuadernos Americanos 1955 14(6): 89-131. A consideration of what historical knowledge is. The views of prominent historians including Trevelyan, Rickert, Huizinga, Collingwood, Ermatinger, Spengler and Croce are discussed. History is neither art nor science, but rather a third manner of comprehending reality. H. Kantor

5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES and INSTITUTES

See also: 10, 22, 26, 38, 48, 55, 376, 465

72. A. M. POSIEDZENIE NAUKOWE DZIAŁU HISTORII POWSZECHNEJ INSTYTUTU HISTORII PAN POSWIECONE WYNIKOM PRZEPROWADZONYCH W SZWECJI POSZUKIWAŃ ŹRÓDŁOWYCH [Meeting of the Section of General History of the Polish Academy devoted to the discussion of the results of the search for historical sources in Sweden]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(6): 162-163. Swedish collections were searched for materials relating chiefly to the wars of 1655-1660. These include both Polish records removed by the Swedish army during the seventeenth-century wars, and Swedish documents bearing on Polish history. About 100,000 microfilm exposures were made as the initial step in collecting Polonica from foreign archives. The publication of these materials in book form was also recommended. A. F. Dygnas

73. Alderson, William T. (Senior Archivist, Tennessee State Library and Archives). LEGISLATIVE RECORDING BY THE TENNESSEE ARCHIVES. American Archivist 1956 19(1): 11-17. Discusses the installation of a recording system in the chambers of the Tennessee Legislature. With the development of a simple filing and indexing system for the recording disks and the continued improvement of the technical aspects of the recording operations, the complete record of the Tennessee legislative proceedings will be available to research scholars.

P. R. Rugen

74. Bahmer, Robert H. ([U.S.] National Archives). THE CASE OF THE CLARK PAPERS. American Archivist 1956 19(1): 19-22. A discussion of the pending lawsuit in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota to establish title to the observations and field notes of Captain William Clark made on the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1803-06. The recommendations of the National Archives that the United States enter a claim for the Clark papers as Federal records are examined.

P. R. Rugen

75. Bond, Maurice (Clerk of the Records, House of Lords). THE VICTORIA TOWER AND ITS RECORDS. Parliamentary Affairs 1955 8(4): 482-491. The parliamentary archives since 1497, adequately housed and available for use in the Lords' Record Office Search Room, are one of the major collections of material for English history. They comprise the original acts of Parliament, the main papers consisting of everything presented to the House of Lords, and plans deposited in the course of private legislation, containing much of interest to the economic historian. H. D. Jordan

76. Bryan, Mary Givens (Georgia Department of Archives and History). RECENT STATE ARCHIVAL LEGISLATION. American Archivist 1956 19(1): 63-67. The highlights of a survey made by the State Archivists Committee of the Society of American Archivists on recent laws, budgets and other pertinent information concerning state archives. P. R. Rugen

77. Burris, E. J., S.J. (Istituto Storico della Compagnia di Gesù, Rome). AN INTRODUCTION TO BIBLIOGRAPHICAL TOOLS IN SPANISH ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS RELATING TO SPANISH AMERICA. Hispanic American Historical Review 1955 35(4): 443-483.

A study of the organization of the principal archives of Spain containing materials pertaining to Spanish America. These are the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, the Archivo General de Simancas, and the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Biblioteca Nacional, Academia de la Historia, and the Archivo and Biblioteca de Palacio in Madrid. The principal bibliographical guides for each archive are given. Includes lists of the main types of material in each archive and suggestions for researchers.

R. B. McCornack

78. Cieślak, Tadeusz. ANTYLUDOWY CHARAKTER PRAWA PRUSKIEGO [Anti-popular character of the Prussian law]. Przegląd Zachodni 1954 10(9/10): 134-139. The West German research institutes devoted to the study of East Europe are making attempts to rehabilitate the idea of a Prussian State and to idealize the Prussian law. The author interprets the Prussian law as a means of securing privileges for the exploiting classes. This trend is shown especially on the Polish territories of former Prussia. The peasants were discouraged from taking legal steps against the landlords and the abolition of servitude of peasantry was delayed by legal obstacles. Also, the legal status of soldiers and gypsies is represented as inhuman. E. Boba

79. Cobb, H.S. (Assistant Archivist, House of Lords Record Office). THE ARCHIVES OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Archives 1955 2(14): 293-299. Description of the Society's Central Archives which date from 1799 and are sizable because, until recently, administration has been highly centralized. This largest of the Anglican societies began with Africa but soon spread to all parts of the globe. The classes of records include the Committee Minutes; the records of the Committee of Correspondence; the Group Committee records; the Honorary and General Secretaries' papers; and unofficial papers including missionaries' private letters and the Charles Hole MSS. Dorothy B. Goodman

80. Dyoniziak, Ryszard, Stefania Kowalska and Halina Skrobiszewska. KONFERENCJA MICKIEWICZOWSKA HISTORYKÓW I HISTORYKÓW FILOZOFII [Mickiewicz Conference of historians and historians of philosophy]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(4/5): 286-302. The conference organized by the Polish Academy in connection with the centenary of Mickiewicz's death was held in Warsaw from 29 June to 2 July 1955. The papers and discussions dealt with a variety of subjects not always relating directly to Mickiewicz, such as economic and social changes in Poland, Poland's struggle for freedom and independence, and Polish intellectual history during Mickiewicz's life. A. F. Dygnas

81. Ellis, Roger, and William Kellaway. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITINGS OF SIR HILARY JENKINSON. Archives 1955 2(14): 329-343. A chronological bibliography of the writings, principally archival, of Sir Hilary from 1909 to 1955. G. Rehder

82. Gregory, Ben F. (Office Methods Staff, Tennessee Valley Authority). GROWING PAINS OF A RECORDS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM. American Archivist 1956 19(1): 1-10.

9(1): 23-32. Reviews the development of a records management program for the Tennessee Valley Authority, describing in some detail the trial and error methods employed by this agency from the time of its creation to the time of the passage of the Federal Records Act of 1950, in achieving a workable records management program. P. R. Rugen

83. Hollaender, Albert E.J. LOCAL ARCHIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN: XII. GUILDHALL LIBRARY. Archives 1955 2(14): 312-323. Describes the history of the organization of the Guildhall Library, London, and records its many accessions, the principal ones being the archives of the city parishes and wards, and of the city companies, or guilds. Storage, cataloguing system, and research facilities are mentioned. G. Rehder

84. J. T. DYSKUSJA NAD PLANEM PRAC NA ROK 1956 A RADZIE NAUKOWEJ INSTYTUTU HISTORII PAN [Discussion of the plan of activities in 1956 held by the Scientific Council of the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 2(6): 154-157. At the meeting of the Council held on 31 May 1955, the plan of publications for 1956 and for the five-year period 1956-1960 was analyzed, and the system of training young scholars was examined. The problem of the "ideological struggle" in the field of historiography was also discussed, and the slackening of the "Marxist offensive" was heavily stressed. A. F. Dygnas

85. Kensdale, W.E.N. FIELD NOTES ON THE ARABIC LITERATURE OF THE WESTERN SUDAN: SHEHU USUMANU DAN FODIO. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland 1955 (3/4): 162-168. Report on a tour in Northern Nigeria for the Library of the University College of Ibadan, in search of Arabic manuscripts and with the object of making a survey of the indigenous Arabic literature of the peoples of the Western Sudan. The author lists the works of Shehu Usumanu Dan Fodio, political leader, religious reformer, and writer (1754-1817), giving the location of manuscripts where known. Other lists of the Arabic writings of prominent Nigerians will be forthcoming to supplement the catalogue, now in preparation, of the University College collection. Dorothy B. Goodman

86. Lewinson, Paul ([U.S.]National Archives). STATE LABOR AGENCIES: WHERE ARE THEIR RECORDS? American Archivist 1956 19(1): 45-50. A report on the inquiry by the Committee on Labor Records of the Society of American Archivists into the holdings of state labor agency records. Two tables summarizing the records of state labor agencies, and the questionnaire used in the survey are included.

P. R. Rugen

87. Lovett, Robert W. (Baker Library, Harvard Univ.). SOME CHANGES IN THE HANDLING OF BUSINESS RECORDS AT BAKER LIBRARY. American Archivist 1956 19(1): 39-44. A discussion of some of the developments in the handling of the business records held by the Baker Library, brought about by the exigencies of time and space. The problem of the philatelic value of records is also discussed.

P. R. Rugen

88. Łukasiewicz, Juliusz. DOROCZNY ZJAZD DELEGATÓW POLSKIEGO TOW. HISTORYCZNEGO (ŁÓDŹ, 26-27

CZERWCA 1953) [Annual meeting of the delegates of the Polish Historical Society (Łódź, 26-27 June 1953)]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(4/5): 308-313. Two problems came to the fore at this meeting: 1) the formation of new branches of the Society, the resulting possibility of its decentralization and the formation of regional committees; 2) the tendency towards an increasing number of new historical periodicals. The existing number of periodicals (17) is considered to be sufficient, if not already too high. A. F. Dygnas

89. Meyer, Alfred G. (Univ. of Washington). OST-EUROPASTUDIUM IN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN [East European studies in the United States]. Osteuropa 1955 5(4): 241-250. Lists the chief library collections of Russian and East European material and stresses the increased interest in East European studies at American colleges and universities.

E. C. Helmreich

90. [Molnár, Erik] ÖTÉVES A TÖRTÉNETTUDOMÁNYI INTÉZET [The Institute of History is five years old]. Századok 1955 89(1): 145-149. The Institute of History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was founded in December 1949 in line with the Soviet pattern. Its director, Academician Erik Molnár, Kossuth-Prize winner, describes the institute's five years of activity, emphasizing its organizational problems and its collective works on the history of the peasantry and the labor movement in Hungary.

F. Wagner

91. Molnár, János. VITA A PÁRTFŐISKOLÁN A NÉPI DEMOKRÁCIA TÖRTÉNETÉNEK EGYES KÉRDÉSEIRŐL [Debate on some problems of the People's Democracy at the Party Academy]. Századok 1955 89(4/5): 703-720. A series of scientific sessions has been arranged by the Party Academy of the Hungarian Working People's Party in honor of the tenth anniversary of Hungary's liberation. At the session held on 26 April 1955 Miklós Laczkó's lecture "Fight of the Hungarian Communist Party for application of its People's Front Policy in 1944-1948" was discussed.

F. Wagner

92. Norton, Margaret C. (Archives Division, Illinois State Library). THE ILLINOIS RECORDS MANAGEMENT SURVEY. American Archivist 1956 19(1): 51-57. Discusses the inauguration of a records survey of the executive branch of the State government of Illinois which is to establish an efficient system for the creation, control, retention and disposal of the Illinois State administrative agencies' records. Bids were submitted by several records management firms to the State Records Commission, and the contract was awarded to the National Records Management Council of New York. Suggestions prepared for the use of bidders on this survey are reproduced. P. R. Rugen

93. Pach, Zsigmond Pál. TANULMÁNYÚTON A SZOVIETUNIÓNBAN [My study trip in the Soviet Union]. Századok 1955 89(2): 241-261. An account of the author's recent visit to Moscow, where he studied all the important institutions of Soviet historical science. Makes public the proposal of his Russian colleagues that it would be necessary to organize an annual Congress of Historians of the USSR and the People's Democracies to strengthen their co-operation. F. Wagner

94. Perry, Ruth. NEW SOURCES FOR RESEARCH IN NIGERIAN HISTORY. Africa 1955 25(4): 430-432. A report on the historical collection at University College Library, Ibadan, which is collecting archives of early Nigerian history. These include records of the missionary societies and of the Royal Niger Company, and British administrative papers, newspaper files, books and pamphlets by African authors and Arabic manuscripts from Northern Nigeria.

Dorothy B. Goodman

95. Pollak, Felix (Northwestern Univ.). THE SPANISH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Hispanic American Historical Review 1955 35(4): 499-501. Describes the two notable Spanish American research collections at the Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois) Library. The Lanza Collection consists of 40,000 pieces, mostly in Spanish, covering Bolivian history from the late sixteenth to the late nineteenth centuries. The Sánchez Collection consists of some 300 volumes covering a wide range of subjects relating to Venezuela. R. B. McCornack

96. Radoff, Morris L. (Maryland Hall of Records). WHAT SHOULD BIND US TOGETHER. American Archivist 1956 19(1): 3-9. The presidential address read at the 1955 meeting of the Society of American Archivists re-examines the growing differences between archivists and records management specialists and discusses the one interest--guardianship of records--which should bind these elements together more securely. Recognition of this common bond and expansion of the educational programs for the archival profession are suggested as the means of strengthening and unifying the whole records field.

P. R. Rugen

97. Reingold, Nathan ([U.S.] National Archives). THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE IN AMERICA. Isis 1955 46(1): 22-28. A general discussion of the research possibilities in the history of science in America offered by the collections of the National Archives, with comments on opportunities and problems created by the fact that materials are filed approximately as they were in the agency of origin. N. Kurland

98. Rév, Ágnes. A MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA ÉS A MAGYAR TÖRTÉNELMI TÁRSULAT TUDOMÁNYOS ÜLÉSSZAKA HAZÁNK FELSZABADULÁSÁNAK TIZEDIK ÉVFORDULÓJA ALKALMÁBÓL [Scientific session of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian Historical Association on the tenth anniversary of our country's liberation]. Századok 1955 89(3): 523-529. A joint session to commemorate Hungary's liberation was held on 26-27 May 1955 by the above-mentioned organizations. The lectures and discussions dealt with the historical problems of the liberation and the founding of a new economic, social and political system in post-war Hungary. F. Wagner

99. Schellenberg, T.R. (Director of Archival Management, [U.S.] National Archives). APPLYING AMERICAN ARCHIVAL EXPERIENCE ABROAD. American Archivist 1956 19(1): 33-38. The substance of a talk given at the 1955 meeting of the Society of American Archivists, which compares differences in archival principles and practices of the United States and other countries. Two main points are presented: 1) the handling of public records in

current use, and 2) the age and volume of the records involved. P. R. Rugen

100. Unsigned. INDICE GENERAL DE LOS LIBROS COPIADORES DE LA SECCION DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES [General index of the correspondence calendars of the Foreign Affairs Section]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 18(86): 307-318. Calendar of correspondence, 12 July 1876 to 8 September 1876. To be continued. D. Bushnell
See also: 1: 1782, 2578

101. Unsigned. TUDOMÁNYOS ÜLÉSSZAK MOSZKVA BAHÁZÁNK FELSZABADULÁSÁNAK TIZEDIK ÉVFORDULÓJA ALKALMÁBÓL [Scientific session in Moscow on the tenth anniversary of our country's liberation]. Századok 1955 89(3): 471-476. A joint session of the Section of History of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and of its Institute of History was held from 31 March - 1 April 1955. The birth and progress of the People's Republic of Hungary were topics on the agenda. A three-member delegation of Hungarian historians participated. F. Wagner

102. van Asbeck, F.M. (Leyden Univ.). HET ONTSTAAN VAN HET NEDERLANDS GENOOTSCHAP VOOR INTERNATIONALE ZAKEN [The coming into being of the Netherlands Society of International Affairs]. Internationale Spectator 1955 9(21): 665-668. Holland's involvement in World War II and her abandonment of traditional policy of neutrality thereafter led to a growing interest in international affairs which was expressed also in the establishment of the Netherlands Society of International Affairs.

D. van Arkel

103. Vlekke, B.H.M. DOELSTELLING EN GROEI VAN HET NEDERLANDS GENOOTSCHAP VOOR INTERNATIONALE ZAKEN [Aims and growth of the Netherlands Society of International Affairs]. Internationale Spectator 1955 9(21): 669-684. Discusses the relations of the Dutch Society of International Affairs with sister organizations in other countries. All these organizations came into being as a result of the wars, a protest against secret diplomacy. It was felt that the peoples ought to have a say in foreign policy, and that international relations had to be studied by experts. D. van Arkel

104. Willaume, Juliusz. REWINDYKACJA ARCHIWALNI DEPOZYTÓW Z PRUS (1807-1812) [Revindication of records and deposits from Prussia 1807-1812]. Przeg Zachodni 1954 10(9/10): 216-231. The Treaty of Tilsit (1807) obliged the Prussians to hand over official records and documents relating to the Duchy of Warsaw. This step was necessary because of the new frontier delimitation. The article gives a history of the revindication and stresses the difficulties created by the Prussian officials. E. Boba

105. Zsigmond, László. AZ "OSTFORSCHUNG" AZ ÚJJÁÉLEDEŐ NYUGAT-NÉMETORSZÁGI IMPERIALIZMUS ÉS MILITARIZMUS SZOLGÁLATÁBAN ["Ostforschung" in the service of reviving imperialism and militarism in West Germany]. Századok 1955 89(4/5): 695-702. A sharp criticism of West Germany's research institutes and periodicals on Central and Eastern Europe located in West Berlin, Marburg, Göttingen and Munich. There is a continuity in research objectives between pre-war and present institutions.

F. Wagner

A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Political, Social and Economic History

106. Anweiler, Oskar (Studienassessor, Hamburg). LENIN UND DIE KUNST DES AUFSTANDES [Lenin and the art of insurrection]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(10): 459-472. Traces the influence on Lenin's thought of Chernyshevsky, Marx, Engels, and Clausewitz, and of practical experience, in the formation of the concept of armed insurrection as the kernel of Bolshevik revolutionary theory and practice in 1905, in 1917, and in world communism since. H. M. Adams

107. Benjamin, H. H. (Univ. of New Hampshire). AN APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF CAUSATION IN EDUCATIONAL HISTORY. History of Education Journal 1954 6(1): 137-152. An analysis of causation in educational history which emphasizes the importance of educational policy makers and professional schoolmen as shapers of the instructional process. Includes a discussion of the relationship between the educators and the society in which they work, and suggests a further study of causation in educational history as a guide for the formulation of future instructional policy. L. Gara

108. Crimson, Leo T. (Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville). THE LITERATURE OF THE BAPTISTS. Religion in Life 1955 25(1): 117-131. A bibliographical article on various types of Baptist literature, including bibliography, history, biography, missions, and statistics.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

109. George, Katherine and Charles H. (Univ. of Rochester). ROMAN CATHOLIC SAINTHOOD AND SOCIAL STATUS: A STATISTICAL AND ANALYTICAL STUDY. Journal of Religion 1955 35(2): 85-98. Out of 2494 saints from the first to the twentieth century 78 per cent were born into the upper class, 17 per cent into the middle class, and 5 per cent into the lower class, with a larger percentage of middle class status after the twelfth century. These percentages and the closeness with which changes follow shifts in class relations lead to the conclusion that selection to sainthood was largely reserved to the social elites of European culture. Based on Herbert Thurston et al. (eds.), Butler's Lives of the Saints (rev. ed., 12 vols.; New York: P.J. Kenedy & Sons, 1926-38) and other lives of saints. N. Kurland

110. Hirschfeld, H.M. MONETAIRE VRAAGSTUKKEN IN HET LICHT DER WERELDPOLITIEK [Monetary questions in the light of world politics]. Internationale Speculator 1956 10(1): 26-45. Deals mainly with monetary problems after World War II, and with the introduction of the gold standard and its bearings on monetary and trade policies. The gold standard was by no means generally accepted throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century. It was widely adopted only after the Paris monetary congress of 1867 and the Franco-German War. Before 1914 there was little relation between note-issuing policies and trade policies. Not until after World War I, and when England left the gold standard and

most other countries followed suit, did monetary and trade policies become more and more interrelated. The resultant decrease in international trade affected the economic conditions of the various countries adversely. D. van Arkel

111. Huntemann, Georg. UM DAS GESCHICHTSBILD DES PROTESTANTISMUS [On the historical image of Protestantism]. Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte 1956 8(1): 63-67. A review article based on a recent publication by Martin Werner, Der protestantische Weg des Glaubens [The Protestant Path of Faith] (volume I. Berne: Paul Haupt, 1955). H A Staff

112. Kliger, Samuel (Brooklyn College). EMERSON AND THE USABLE ANGLO-SAXON PAST. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(4): 476-493. Emerson's conviction about Anglo-Saxon superiority, evident in his poems and essays, particularly in English Traits, was in the Anglo-American tradition about "Gothic" inheritances. This tradition, derived from the sixth-century historian, Jordanes, and formulated by Northern Renaissance scholars, saw Germanic virtues triumphing over Roman decadence, and Protestantism as a renewal of Gothic enlightenment and freedom. In the American resurgence of Gothic arguments the Saxon-Norman conflict, though subject to shifting interpretation, was made relevant to the impending Civil War. Emerson was on the Saxon side and for him the "divine mission idea" of American destiny was "a revindication of Gothic life."

W. H. Coates

113. Lefebvre, G. (Sorbonne). QUELQUES REFLEXIONS SUR L'HISTOIRE DES CIVILISATIONS [Some thoughts on the history of civilizations]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(2): 97-109. Reflections inspired by the Histoire générale des civilisations, published under the direction of Maurice Crouzet, and especially by volume five of this series: Le XVIIIe siècle. Révolution intellectuelle, technique et politique (1715-1815) by R. Mousnier and E. Labrousse with the collaboration of Mr. Bouloiseau (1953), which is reviewed. After considering the meanings of the word "civilization" suggested in 1929 by Lucien Febvre, the author emphasizes the necessity of paying attention to economic and social factors in any attempt to write a history of civilization. The contribution of Labrousse to the work is praised but Mousnier's treatment of the period before 1789 is not considered entirely satisfying. A. Saricks

114. Luporini, Cesare. LA CONSAPEVOLEZZA STORICA DEL MARXISMO [The historical consciousness of Marxism]. Società 1955 11(4): 647-664. A continuation of the detailed account of Marxist ideology begun in a previous issue of this journal [See abstract 1: 2602]. A. F. Rolle

115. Mackenzie, W.J.M. (Univ. of Manchester). PRESSURE GROUPS: THE 'CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK'. Political Studies 1955 3(3): 247-255. Discusses the origin of the phrase "pressure group" and reviews critically the methods of studying the history of political groups adopted by A. F. Bentley, Pendleton Herring and D. B. Truman. J. A. S. Grenville

116. Moore, Barrington, Jr. (Harvard Univ.). NOTES ON THE PROCESS OF ACQUIRING POWER. World Politics 1955 8(1): 1-19. A study in the way in which groups or individuals acquire power over large numbers of their fellow men. After defining the three principal types of situations which lead to power seizure, the author discusses the process of acquiring power through formulation of a doctrine and its role in achieving the goal, the establishment and control of an organization to take over power and maintain it, and the problems of relationship between the controlling group and surrounding society. G. Rehder

117. Redlich, Fritz. UNTERNEHMERFORSCHUNG UND WELTANSCHAUUNG [Entrepreneurial research and Weltanschauung]. Kyklos 1955 8(3): 277-300. Treats the development of the concept of the entrepreneur. Nineteenth-century economists and historians all but overlooked this most colorful figure of contemporary economic life, as a result of the Weltanschauungen of the period. But the change in the climate of opinion brought about by Bergson and the collapse of belief in automatic progress enabled Joseph Schumpeter and other social scientists and historians to direct their attention to this area of research. H A Staff

118. Schraepfer, Ernst (Berlin). DIE ENTWICKLUNG DES KARL-MARX-BILDES IN DER BIOGRAPHISCHEN LITERATUR [The development of the image of Karl Marx in biographical literature]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(12): 719-737. Evaluates the main critical editions of Marx's works and criticizes the major biographies of Marx. A brief estimate of Marx's successes, failures, abilities, and shortcomings concludes the account. F. B. M. Hollyday

119. Schultes, Hermann (Hof/Saale). DIE ERDE SCHRUMPT: GEDANKEN ZUR GESCHICHTLICHEN WIRKUNG DES ERDÖLS [The earth shrinks: thoughts on the historical effect of mineral oil]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(11): 655-669. Summarizes the effect of the use of petroleum on the global economy and society. F. B. M. Hollyday

120. Sharp, Paul F. (Univ. of Wisconsin). THREE FRONTIERS: SOME COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CANADIAN, AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN SETTLEMENT. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(4): 369-377. The frontiers of these three countries are particularly well suited for comparative analyses because they were developed during the same historical period, and by pioneers of similar cultural heritage and with similar technology. Attention is drawn to the dissimilar topographies of the three countries and to the relative absence in Australia of contacts between whites and aborigines, and of nationalism and expansionism, which characterized frontier political agitation elsewhere. R. Mueller

121. Smith, David G. (Swarthmore College). LENIN'S "IMPERIALISM": A STUDY IN THE UNITY OF THEORY AND PRACTICE. Journal of Politics 1955 17(4): 546-569. An analysis of Lenin's theory of imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism, and of its genesis. Lenin's central thesis that the contradictions of capitalism are most developed in imperialism, which therefore provides the material

foundation for Socialist revolutions, was apparent deduced by an inverse process: the necessity for revolution required a theory of imperialism. The theoretical difficulties which Lenin left unrecorded are discussed. His most useful contribution to modern communism is his recognition that the Western democracies' lack of resolution is communism's best ally. H A Staff

122. Ulam, Adam B. (Harvard Univ.). THE HISTORICAL ROLE OF MARXISM AND THE SOVIET SYSTEM. World Politics 1955 8(1): 20-45. Marxism is the combination of two opposite forces: 1) anarchism the revolt of the displaced craftsmen and peasants against industrialization--and 2) industrialism. After defining the terms, the author, turning to Russia, finds there the classic example of a nation ripe for Marxism. Caught at a critical moment in 1917, with both forces appealing to the people, Russian government was seized by the Marxists, and how this occurred, what problems Marxism had met and how they were met, provide the basis of article. The question is posed at the end--what comes next? The peasant, one of the major problems in the past, remains the enigma of the future. G. Rehder

123. Wentworth, Edward N. DRIED MEAT--EARLY MAN'S TRAVEL RATION. Agricultural History 1956 30(1): 2-10. The preservation of meat by drying originated with primitive man. The practice was brought to North America by the Asiatic tribes who migrated across the Bering Strait and spread from the Arctic Circle to Patagonia. W. D. Rasmus

124. Wohlfarth, Paul. GESCHICHTSLÜGEN [Historical falsehoods]. Schweizer Rundschau 1955 55(8): 436-444. Reflects on the ease with which historical falsehoods frequently are accepted as historical fact over long periods of time. A dozen examples are cited, ranging from the reputation of Britain's Edward III to the Zinoviev Letter. H A Staff

125. --. CHARLES RIST. Revue d'Economie Politique 1955 65(6): 843-1052. The entire issue is a memorial to the late Charles Rist (1874-1955), a noted French economist. Includes essays and articles on the man, his thought, and his public service (including his missions to Rumania on behalf of the French government in the early 1930's) by Luigi Einaudi, Julliot de La Morandière, Paul Geismehling, Jean-Marcel Jeanneney, Louis Baudin, Maxime Leroy, Emile James, Henry Laufenburger, Robert Marjolin, Jacques Rueff, Roger Auboin, Pier Dieterlen, and G.-E. Bonnet. R. E. Cameron

International Relations

126. Dupont-Lachenal, Léon (l'Abbaye de St. Maurice). DIPLOMATIE PONTIFICALE [Papal diplomacy]. Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires 1955 20(1): 391-397. Reviews methods and aims of papal diplomacy from the twelfth to the twentieth century. H A Staff

127. Itō, Sayo (Univ. of Tokyo). H. J. MÖGENS. NO NASHONARU INTERESUTO NI KANSURU OBOEGAKI [A national interest]. Shakai Kagaku Kiyō 1954: 59-70.

discusses the concept of national interest set forth in H. J. Morgenthau, In Defense of the National Interest: A Critical Examination of American Foreign Policy (New York: Knopf, 1951). Points out limits of Morgenthau's definition and offers supplementary ideas, based on an analysis of international relations. H. Imai

128. Luethy, Herbert. WHAT WESTERN COLONIALISM HAVE TO ASIA. Commentary 1955 19(6): 588-594. Review article on K. M. Panikkar's Asia and Western Dominance (New York: John Day, 1954). A summary of the book and comments on the different standards applied by Panikkar to Western and Russian colonialism. This differentiation is due to the feeling that land rule is legitimate while the rule of a sea power is unnatural and irregular. N. Kurland

129. Nowlan, K.B. SOUTH EAST BALTIC LAND AND NATIONAL QUESTIONS, 1800-1905. Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1955 (72): 4-5. (Summaries of Papers, Irish Historical Society, No. 87). Describes the triangular relationship in which rivalry between the political power of Russia and the economic power of the local German landlords helped to free the Estonian and Lettish peasantry from feudalism. The first half of the nineteenth century witnessed the emancipation of the serfs, the second the emergence of national consciousness. Similarities between the Baltic lands and Ireland are noted. The author cites native and German sources, particularly A. Taube, A. Svabe, A. von Tobien and Reinhard Wittram. Useful contemporary evidence includes the Baltische Monats-schrift and the von Campenhausen family archives. Dorothy B. Goodman

Military History

130. Collins, Edward M. (Lt. Col., USAF). CLAUSEWITZ AND DEMOCRACY'S MODERN WARS. Military Affairs 1955 19(1): 15-20. A discussion of the concepts of Clausewitz relating to "the subordination of the military point of view to the political" as applied to the history of modern wars fought by democratic coalitions. G. J. Stansfield

131. Günther, Hans Karl (Deep Springs College, Calif.). DER STAND DER KRIEGSGESCHICHTE IN DEN USA [The status of the study of military history in the United States]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(12): 591-594. The account includes a list of relevant university courses, periodicals, and research projects. H. M. Adams

132. Orgorkiewicz, R. M. DIE AMERIKANISCHE PANZERDIVISION [The American Armored Division] (translated into German by Dr. v. Senger und Etterlin). Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(12): 586-591. Investigates the development of armored formations, especially the American Armored Division, tracing its development from the pre-1940 mechanized armored formations, through 1940-42, the reorganization of 1943, the influence of battle experience, to the post-war organization of the present armored divisions. Points out the influence of British and especially German developments. Recent American developments are unique and most progressive. H. M. Adams

133. Possony, Stefan T. (Georgetown Univ.). THE ROLE OF AIR POWER IN RECENT HISTORY. Military Affairs 1955 19(2): 65-80. Report on papers presented at the Joint Session of the American Military Institute and the American Historical Association at its annual meeting in New York on 29 December 1954. G. J. Stansfield

134. Smith, Dale O. (Brig. General, USAF). U. S. MILITARY DOCTRINE, 1955. THE ROLE OF AIR POWER SINCE WORLD WAR II. Military Affairs 1955 19(2): 71-76. The role of the new air weapons in the future is examined, as based upon conclusions derived from a survey of wars of the past. G. J. Stansfield

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

135. Baer, G. HAMA-AVAK AL NIHUL HAUKAFF HAKOP-TIIM BEMIZRAIM [The conflict over the administration of Coptic Waqfs in Egypt]. Hamizrah Hehadash 1955 6(4): 281-283. Traces the stages in the struggle for control over landed property held as Waqf by the Coptic community of Egypt, that has been going on for the last seventy years between the monasteries, the clergy, and the secular Council of the Coptic community. H A Staff

136. Boxer, C.R. (Univ. of London). MOZAMBIQUE: VICISSITUDES OF AN EAST AFRICAN COLONY 1505-1955. History Today 1956 6(2): 128-135. Mozambique is now "the richest and most prosperous part" of Portugal's remaining African empire. In the eighteenth century the colony suffered from neglect, as the Lisbon government concentrated on Brazil. Through much of the nineteenth century the colonial administration, in any case inefficient, was hampered by tribal and international complications. Colonial competition imposed considerable strain on the old Anglo-Portuguese alliance. Since the First World War progress has been more rapid. W. M. Simon

137. Frisch, Alfred. DAS NORDAFRIKANISCHE INTERESSENLABYRINTH [The North African labyrinth of interests]. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(11): 1121-1129. Discusses the background of present difficulties in French North Africa. The population in French North Africa has a superior standard of living to that of Arab peoples elsewhere. The French have erred in over-centralizing government, and in keeping the administration in European hands. The French also wrongly gave priority to cultural and medical work, while neglecting economic development. The author warns that without French influence North Africa would revert to endemic Islamic feudalism. Examines complications arising from the policies of the Arab League, the U.S.A., and Britain in this area. L. Hertzman

138. Lovell, Colin Rhys. AFRIKANER NATIONALISM AND APARTHEID. American Historical Review 1956 61(2): 308-330. Traces the history of "apartheid" in South Africa since its beginning. Originally, it was an attitude of the frontier settlers and was used with limited success as a tenet of Afrikaner nationalism. It achieved final victory when it was taken up by the new urban industrial society and

became an important element in a larger South African nationalism. "Apartheid" is truly national, being supported by all political parties. The article is based on periodicals, parliamentary papers, and published works. D. W. Houston

139. Ward, Barbara E. SOME OBSERVATIONS ON RELIGIOUS CULTS IN ASHANTI. Africa 1956 26(1): 47-61. Describes the increase of witchcraft beliefs in the 1940's and the emergence, in this province of the Gold Coast, of new cults to deal with them. Cocoa development from the 1890's onwards produced an economic revolution which, combined with political and social instability under colonial rule, undermined the old community structure and produced emotional insecurities for which compensation was sought in the supernatural. This happened concurrently with increased European contact, rapid economic development and the spread of Christianity and education. Comparisons are suggested with other areas, e.g. New Guinea and Kenya. Based on observations during the Ashanti Social Survey of 1945-1946.

Dorothy B. Goodman

140. Waterfield, Gordon. TROUBLE IN THE HORN OF AFRICA? THE BRITISH SOMALI CASE. International Affairs 1956 32(1): 52-60. The Somalis are Hamites or Cushites who migrated to Africa in very early historical times. They were converted to Islam between 1300-1500. Around 1900 they were under the control of the British, French, Italian and Ethiopian governments. Gradually developing their own brand of nationalism, the Somalis increasingly resent the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1954, an agreement which reaffirmed the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1897. In order to avoid trouble an imaginative British plan is needed to outline the future. S. L. Speronis

Asia

141. Eisenberg, Philip. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF KOREAN DRESS. Korean Survey 1956 5(1): 3-6. A survey of Korean clothing through the ages, showing how it was affected by social and political changes. H A Staff

142. Moerdowo, Raden. THE PATTERN OF INDONESIAN CULTURE. Eastern World 1955 9(12): 32-33. A review of outside forces shaping Indonesian culture from the ninth century to the present.

H A Staff

143. Strachwitz, Kurt, Count (Vienna). INDO-NESEIEN - EINE MACHT IM WERDEN? [Indonesia--a coming power?]. Internationales Jahrbuch der Politik 1955 (2): 176-179. Describes the Indonesian independence struggle during the twentieth century and the efforts of the Netherlands government to prepare Indonesia for autonomy; stresses the country's economic difficulties. R. Mueller

144. Suh, Doo Soo (Harvard Univ.). KOREAN EDUCATION UNDER JAPANESE RULE. Korean Survey 1955 4(9/10): 12-13.

CHINA

145. Whiting, Allen S. (Michigan State Univ.). REWRITING MODERN HISTORY IN COMMUNIST CHINA: A REVIEW ARTICLE. Far Eastern Survey 1955 24(11): 173-174. Hu Sheng's Ti kuo chu i chung kuo cheng

chih [Imperialism and Chinese Politics] (Peking 1949) has gone through four Chinese editions, and appeared in Russian translation: Agressiia imperialisticheskikh derzhav v Kitaie [Aggression of Imperial Powers in China] (Moscow, 1951) and in English: Imperialism and Chinese Politics (Peking, 1951). The later editions show considerable divergences from the original, introduced to meet criticisms made by V. Nikiforov in his introduction to the Russian edition, which place quite different interpretations on Chinese history since 1905.

H A Staff

INDIA

146. Placidus, P. (III. O.C.D.). DIE ST.-THOMAS CHRISTEN ODER DIE SYRISCHEN CHRISTEN VON MALABAR [The St. Thomas Christians or the Syrian Christians of Malabar]. Ostkirchliche Studien 1955 4(3/4): 261-288. Reviews the historical development of the Christian sects of Malabar from the Apostle Thomas to the present. Non-Catholic communities were created there only during the seventeenth century, during Portuguese occupation. H A Staff

JAPAN

147. Hayami, Akira (Deio Univ.). TOSHI KINKŌ NO NŌGYO KEIKI NI KANSURU ICHIKŌSATSU [A discussion of farm management in villages near Edo during the Tokugawa period]. Mita Gakkai Zasshi 1955 48: 44. Examines the influence of the city on near farming villages during the Tokugawa period. Limits itself to the managerial aspect and makes a fact analysis of various peculiarities conceivably brought about by proximity to the city. Discusses types of crops, use of fertilizers, wages, cost of land, and social composition of the village. Based on records concerning the village of Tsunohazu.

Z. Kawamura

148. Mori, Kahee (Iwate Univ.). KINSEI KŌKI KOSAKU-RYŌ NO KŌZŌ [The structure of tenant farm rents in the latter half of the Tokugawa period]. Iwate Shigaku Kenkyū 1955 19: 1-16. Examines the disintegration of the Japanese farming class as one factor in the decline of feudalism. Analyzes the following types of tenancy: 1) sanden kosaku--the land was forfeited for failure to pay taxes; high tenant rates; 2) myōden kosaku--the land was rented from the landlord in return for part of the produce; the tenant received little of the surplus, and 3) shitchi kosaku--the land was pawned to avoid violation of laws preventing either its sale or the removal of the occupants; payment was a share of interest; this led to commercialization of the land and contributed to the fall of feudalism.

Z. Kawamura

149. Naitō, Masanaka (Kyoto Univ.). KISEI-JINUSHI-SEI NO KEISEI KATEI--BICHŪ SAKAZU-MURA KAJIYA-KE WO CHUSHIN [On the formation of the absentee landlord system--with particular reference to the Kajiya family of Sakazu in Bichū]. Keizai Ronshu 1955 75(2): 39-60. Discusses the development of the absentee landlord system with reference to a specific case history. Points out the connection with the development of commerce and national and local political movements.

Z. Kawamura

150. Ueda, Toshio (Univ. of Tokyo). NIHON NI KOKERU CHUGOKU-JIN NO HORITSU-TEKI CHII [On the legal position of Chinese in Japan]. Ajia Kenkyu 1955 (3): 1-19. A general discussion of the legal rights of Chinese in Japan from the time prior to the signing of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1871 through the period of treaty revision to the Second World War. Based on local histories of Japanese ports, Japanese Foreign Office documents, and American diplomatic documents. S. Saeki

Australia

151. Barcan, A. (Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia). THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN MIDDLE CLASS. Past and Present 1955 (8): 64-77. From the founding of the first colonies until now the absence of a strong middle class has had an adverse effect on Australian history, politics and culture. At first there was a rigid distinction between free emigrant gentlemen settlers and ex-convict laborers, later between the pastoral, agricultural and trading classes. The 1890's saw a clash between labor and capital, in which the middle class could afford no effective intervention. State intervention in the economic, social, political and cultural fields has been the chief result of this. Based on published sources. H A Staff

Canada

152. Johnston, Angus Anthony (Rev.). A SCOTTISH BISHOP IN NEW SCOTLAND: THE RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM FRASER, SECOND VICAR APOSTOLIC OF NOVA SCOTIA, FIRST BISHOP OF HALIFAX AND FIRST BISHOP OF ARICHAT. Innes Review 1955 6(2): 107-124. Reviews the history of Nova Scotia, including the early French settlements and the Scottish Catholic settlements from 1772 to 1849, dealing in some detail with the long line of Scottish Catholic missionaries. Father William Fraser (1779-1851) was the eighth Scottish priest to serve the missions of eastern Canada and rose to the highest position in the Catholic Church in Nova Scotia. His career, and the ecclesiastical history attendant thereon, form the main body of the article. Based on the Antigonish Diocesan Archives, the Halifax Diocesan Archives, Valladolid and Rome Registers in Records of the Scots Colleges (Spalding Club), Quebec Diocesan Archives, Archives of the Propagande Fide, Rome, various local Parish Registers, and many secondary sources.

Dorothy B. Goodman

153. Philip, David. LE CANADA ACTUEL: CET INCONNU [The Canada of today: the unknown]. Syntheses 1955 10(112): 104-113. A survey of the history of Canada. H A Staff

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

154. Dobriianov, V.S. VASIL' LEVSKII [SIC] - VYDAIUSHCHIIISIA BOLGARSKII REVOLIUTIONNYI DEMOKRAT XIX VEKA [Vasil' Levski--an outstanding Bulgarian revolutionary democrat of the nineteenth century]. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta 1955 10(1): 47-56. Vasil' Ivanov-Levski, organizer of the Bulgarian resistance movement against the Turks, devoted his whole life to the liberation of his people. He was not only fighting against the Turks. Although he had no scientific understanding of the

class concept, he correctly recognized the difference between rich and poor, and fought the Bulgarian capitalists and propagandists. The view of some bourgeois historians, who ascribe deep religious sentiment to Levski (e.g. Undzhiev), is wholly erroneous. W. Walder

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

155. Staffen, R. (Executive Board Member of the Sudeten Association, Munich). THE GERMAN-CZECH SETTLEMENT IN MORAVIA. Sudeten Bulletin 1955 3(12): 7-8. Examines the Sudeten German-Czech political agreements in Moravia during the nineteenth century and before World War I. The lack of a political settlement between the Sudeten Germans and the Czechs in Bohemia prior to 1938 led to both nationalities becoming a "political plaything." J. J. Karch

FRANCE

See also: 53

156. Albertini, Rudolf von (Zürich). DIE DRITTE REPUBLIK: IHRE LEISTUNGEN UND IHR VERSAGEN [The Third Republic: its accomplishments and failures]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(8): 492-504. Takes stock of the achievements of the Third Republic, stressing its early successes in foreign affairs and colonial policy and its weaknesses in all fields after 1918. F.B.M. Hollyday

157. Lambert-Dansette, Jean, and Joseph-Antoine Roy. ORIGINES ET EVOLUTION D'UNE BOURGEOISIE. LE PATRONAT TEXTILE DU BASSIN LILLOIS (1789-1914) [Origins and development of a bourgeoisie. The textile patronate of the basin of Lille]. Revue du Nord 1955 37(4): 199-216. An account of the development of the textile industry in the Lille region. H A Staff

158. Pascal, Peter. DIE KRISE DES FRANZÖSISCHEN IMPERIUMS [The crisis in the French Colonial Empire]. Militärpolitisches Forum 1955 4(10): 22-26. Traces the desire of French colonials for independence and their military tactics to their experience in French continental wars since 1870 and to American influence. F. B. M. Hollyday

GERMANY

See also: 78

159. Gries, Käte. ÜBER DIE ENTWICKLUNG DES FRAUENSTUDIUMS IN DEUTSCHLAND, INSBESONDERE AN DER UNIVERSITÄT ROSTOCK [On the development of the education of women in Germany, especially at the University of Rostock]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock 1955/56 5(Sonderheft): 99-111. Discusses the struggle of the German Socialist Party for admission of women to the universities, from the Reichstag Session of 1891 to the present. Emphasis is placed on the influence of the First World War, the inter-war economic crisis and the National Socialist period. Statistical data are offered. K. H. Mack

160. Grundmann, Herbert (Münster i.W.). STÄMME UND LÄNDER IN DER DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTE [Peoples and states in German history]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(10): 591-607. Re-examines the origins of German tribes and peoples, noting the presence or absence of references to them in German constitutions. There is no discernible continuity between the ancient German peoples and

the separate states of modern German history.

F. B. M. Hollyday

161. Herzfeld, Hans (Free Univ., Berlin). BERLIN ALS HAUPTSTADT IM WANDEL DER NEUEREN GESCHICHTE [Berlin as capital in the course of recent history]. Universitas 1955 10(8): 801-815. Owing to Berlin's rapid and frequently unnatural growth since 1866, its role as the true center of gravity of German political life had been concealed. With the predominance of the working class since the turn of the twentieth century Berlin became the stage on which the German people's fight for democracy and political responsibility was carried out. R. Mueller

162. Mirgeler, Albert. ZUR GESCHICHTE DER DEUTSCHEN INNENPOLITIK [On the history of German domestic politics]. Merkur 1955 9(11): 1069-1079. A review article on recent works, in the light of the thesis that the three-party system which has most often appeared on the stage of German political history represents the struggle between the three elements: authoritarian state, church and people. The works discussed are: 1) F.C. Sell, Die Tragödie des deutschen Liberalismus (Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlag-Anstalt, 1953); 2) P. Gay, Das Dilemma des demokratischen Sozialismus (Nürnberg: Nest-Verlag, 1954); 3) Georg Franz, Kulturkampf, Staat und katholische Kirche in Mitteleuropa (München: Callwey, 1954), and 4) K. Buchheim, Geschichte der christlichen Parteien in Deutschland (München: Kösel, 1953).

H A Staff

163. Schmidt, Eberhard. GEFÄNGNISSE UND ZUCHTHÄUSER, IHRE GESCHICHTE UND PROBLEMATIK [Prisons and penitentiaries; their history and the problems involved]. Ruperto-Carola 1955 7(18): 61-71. Starting with the origins of imprisonment as a replacement for the more direct and brutal forms of punishment, the author discusses the changes in types of prison and theories of punishment in Germany. In the eighteenth century the Enlightenment was the chief influence, in the nineteenth the ideas of Kant and Hegel were, in the twentieth it is psychology. The emphasis today is less on punishing the deed than on the problem of the law-breaker. Public misunderstanding and lack of trained personnel are major difficulties. G. Rehder

164. Schulz, Klaus-Peter. SOZIALISTISCHE PROFILE --SOZIALISTISCHE PROBLEME [Socialist profiles--socialist problems]. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81 (9): 967-971. Reviews recent books on German socialism, including biographies of Friedrich Ebert and Kurt Schumacher, writings of the critic Robert Breuer and the union leader Georg Ledebour, Peter Gay's study of Eduard Bernstein and revisionism, and other more general literature. L. Hertzman

165. Timm, Albrecht (formerly Humboldt-Univ., now West Berlin). VERKÜMMERENDE GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT. ORGANISATION UND NIEDERGANG EINER DISZIPLIN IN MITTELDEUTSCHLAND [The declining science of history. Organization and downfall of a discipline in Central Germany]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1955 10(22): 10-11. The number of institutes and scholars engaged in historical research has risen considerably in East Germany, but the results of their work are extremely meagre. Since 1951 history can be studied as a single major subject without complementary subjects at East German universi-

ties, thus leading to extreme specialization. History can also be studied as a correspondence course without any study of sources. H A Staff

G R E A T B R I T A I N

See also: 17, 140, 205, 224

166. Butterfield, Herbert (Cambridge Univ.) THE HISTORY OF THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. History Today 1956 6(1): 63-67. An account, on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, of the origin of the Historical Association in Britain and of its influence on history teaching. The idea of a national historical association came from a group of school-teachers, but its formation received a decisive impetus from university circles, particularly Professors Firth, Pollard, and Tout. In its early years the Association concerned itself chiefly with teaching problems, but its membership was soon expanded to include laymen, and the association branched out into activities such as publication and research in local history. W. M. Simon.

167. Cohen, Israel. THE ZIONIST IMPACT ON ANGLO-JEWRY: RECORD OF A GRADUAL VICTORY. Jewish Observer and Middle East Review 1956 5(2): 20-21. A compact review of the history of English Zionism from its early religio-philanthropic days in the middle of the nineteenth century to the establishment of the British mandate. The Russian pogroms of 1881 gave impetus to the political movement and the first English society, the Kadimah, was founded in the East End in 1887. The author describes the gradual victory of Theodor Herzl's Zionist Federation over the Chovevei Zion Association but the Federation suffered from Herzl's premature death, from internal conflicts, and from the reluctance of many leading Jews to accept Zionism, let alone to support it financially. A new era began after the outbreak of the First World War. Dorothy B. Good

168. Colvin, H.M. (Senior Research Fellow, St. John's College, Oxford). ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY AND ITS RECORDS. Archives 1955 2(14): 300-311. A description of the present state, and the history of architectural history. The profession in England is an historical Cinderella, largely because it encompasses two techniques seldom mastered by a single individual: the interpretation of documents, and the analysis of building structure. Notable exceptions include John Aubrey (seventeenth century), James Essex (eighteenth), Robert Willis and Wyatt Papworth (nineteenth), and, more recently, W.H. Godfrey and John Summerson. Yet despite individual achievements there is no continuous tradition of work. Part II of the article contains detailed notes on the documentary evidence available for different kinds of buildings, royal, public, domestic, and ecclesiastical. Dorothy B. Goodman

169. Higgins, Graham M. (Manchester Univ.). THE CHAIRMEN'S PANEL. Parliamentary Affairs 1955 8(4): 514-525. When standing committees of the House of Commons were introduced in 1882, provision was made for a panel of four to six members for assignment as chairmen of these committees. The panel greatly influenced the development and the conduct of business of the standing committees. H.D. Jordan

170. "K'Ahad Ha'am." THE CRISIS OF "ANGLO-JUDAISM": THE RELIGIOUS COMPONENTS OF ANGLO-JEWRY. Jewish Observer and Middle East Review 1956 5(2): 22-24. Describes the lack of religious development which, in contrast to progress in other fields, has been characteristic of Anglo-Jewish life. 50 years ago the situation was temporarily improved by the rich religious capital brought by East European Jewry but this has been gradually exhausted. While the drift from Judaism to apathy, intermarriage and complete assimilation has increased, so the intensification of religious life by the loyal minority has become more zealous, even bigoted, and there is now a complete divorce for the educated Jew between his intellectual and cultural life in London, and his religious ethos, which is that of a nineteenth-century Galician village. Dorothy B. Goodman

171. Keith-Lucas, B. (Univ. of Oxford). LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN PARLIAMENT. Public Administration 1955 33(2): 207-210. Examines the two ways in which the views of local authorities are expressed in Parliament: through the Association of Local Authorities and through members of local councils who are also in one of the Houses of Parliament. The representation of Peers and M.P.'s as vice-presidents and presidents of Local Associations, and as members of local councils since 1889 is traced. J. A. S. Grenville

172. Leser, C.E.V. THE SUPPLY OF WOMEN FOR GAINFUL WORK IN BRITAIN. Population Studies 1955 9(2): 142-158. The census of population reports show that during the period 1881 to 1951, the proportion of gainfully occupied women among the total female population has remained practically constant; but their composition by age and marital status has undergone substantial changes, which are here examined in detail. J. A. S. Grenville

173. Litvinoff, Emanuel. THREE HUNDRED YEARS OF ANGLO-JEWRY: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE? A CRITICAL ASSESSMENT OF ANGLO-JEWRY. Jewish Observer and Middle East Review 1956 5(2): 13-19. Comments on the history of Anglo-Jewry. For the first two hundred years, the period of "toleration," the Jews were insignificant in English life, with the exception of economics. After "emancipation" numbers and influence grew rapidly (35,000 in 1850; 480,000 in 1956, though the birthrate has been rapidly declining). With Zionism developed the conflict between "nationalist" Jews and "Judaic" Englishmen, who saw emancipation as a step toward the confirmation of Jews as Englishmen with only a religious distinction from Dissenters. "Nationalism" has been a limited substitute for religion in maintaining community coherence. Dorothy B. Goodman

174. Smith, Chris J. HERALDIC WARRIORS. Amateur Historian 1955 2(8): 235-238. Traces the development of the use of supporters in heraldic coats-of-arms, giving interesting examples, especially from the past two centuries. H A Staff

175. Thirsk, J. (Research Fellow, University College, Leicester). THE CONTENTS AND SOURCES OF ENGLISH AGRARIAN HISTORY AFTER 1500. Agricultural History Review 1955 3(2): 66-79. Discusses some

of the work published on the subject and briefly surveys the sources that can be utilized for the study of English agrarian history from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. J. A. S. Grenville

176. Unsigned. THE TERCENTENARY EXHIBITION: STRANGE OMISSIONS. Jewish Observer and Middle East Review 1956 5(2): 11. A critical review of the exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. The Plantagenet period is presented with a flourish, and the early institutions of the resettlement continue promisingly. The Exhibition gives the not unjustified impression that in the 200 years preceding Emancipation the Jews were either pugilists or bankers. But the nineteenth century is slighted, with its teeming immigrants and powerful Yiddish culture, and the wide range of Anglo-Jewish contributions to the arts, science, politics, etc., is almost ignored. Nor does the Exhibition do justice to Zionism. Dorothy B. Goodman

177. Williams, J.E. (Univ. of Sheffield). PATERNALISM IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Public Administration 1955 33(4): 439-446. One of the neglected aspects of local government history is the way in which towns came under the influence of local families, or even companies. This influence persisted in some cases until late in the century, only gradually wanning with the incorporation of boroughs. The control of a number of English towns is examined in some detail from this point of view. Based on local sources. J. A. S. Grenville

178. Wilson, F.M.G. MINISTRIES AND BOARDS: SOME ASPECTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1832. Public Administration 1955 33(1): 43-58. Before 1855 and after 1906 boards with all degrees of independence flourished, but between these years the boards still left were closely controlled by the Minister. Their decline in this period was due to several factors, but principally to the desire of the House of Commons to make administration responsible to it. The rise of independent boards after 1906 reflects the reluctance to subject the new ventures of administration to party politics and was also due to the belief that ministries were too inflexible to deal with these new fields of state activity. Based on some unpublished material but chiefly on published parliamentary papers. J. A. S. Grenville

H A B S B U R G E M P I R E

See also: 155

179. Broda, Engelbert. DIE AUSHUNGERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFT [The starvation of knowledge]. Tagebuch 1955 10(25): 3. Some Austrian schools still teach Austrian history as an appendix to German history while others ignore Austrian history prior to its colonization by Germanic tribes and refer to Austria as territory ruled by the Habsburgs at all times. R. Mueller

180. --. SINCE WHEN HAS AUSTRIA EXISTED? Wandruszka, Adam (Univ. of Vienna). SEIT WANN BESTEHT ÖSTERREICH? [Since when has Austria existed?]. Forum 1955 2(23): 383-385. Wandruszka pleads for a new assessment of the Austrian historical tradition, to which the political right and left in Austria can both adhere. Replies are made in ibid. 2(24), as follows: Borodajkewicz, Taras (Univ. of

Vienna). *DIE DEUTSCHEN BINDUNGEN* [German bonds], pp. 427-428. The close connection between the history of Austria and of the House of Habsburg and that of the German people as a whole cannot be denied. The new interpreters of Austrian history will have to recognize this fact. Böhm, Wilhelm. *DIE ÖSTERREICHISCHE NATION* [The Austrian nation], pp. 428-429. The conception of a polyglot Austrian state is founded on history, and the assertion that Austria belongs to Germany is easily disproved. Hannak, Jacques. *AM WENDEPUNKT DER TRADITIONEN* [At the turning-point of traditions], pp. 430-431. A contribution from the Socialist standpoint. The Habsburg monarchy is dead and forgotten. The social classes which perpetuated historical tradition in the nineteenth century no longer play a significant role in the twentieth. It would therefore be more pertinent to ask: "How will Austria endure?"

H A Staff

H U N G A R Y

See also: 57

181. Andics, Erzsébet. J.V. TARLE. *Századok* 1955 89(1): 144. An obituary of J.V. Tarle with special reference to his connections with Hungary. One of his early writings dealt with the history of the Hungarian peasantry. He played a leading role at the Budapest Congress of Hungarian Historians in 1953. F. Wagner

I T A L Y

182. Villani, Pasquale. *ECONOMIA E CLASSI SOCIALI NEL REGNO DI NAPOLI, 1734-1860, NEGLI STUDI DELL' ULTIMO DECENNIO* [Economic and social classes in the Kingdom of Naples as revealed by studies in the last decade]. *Società* 1955 11(4): 665-695. An analysis of recent writings on the social history of the Kingdom of Naples. The roots of the economic backwardness of southern Italy go back to the period 1734-1860. Among the facets of the economic history examined are finances, industries, commerce, and the complicated problems of land tenure and social class structure in southern Italy. Extensively documented.

A. F. Rolle

P O L A N D

183. Cołkosz, Adam. TOMASZ ARCISZEWSKI. *Kultura* 1956 10(1): 99-105. An obituary of the eminent Polish Socialist, describing his role in the Polish Socialist Party since 1896 and his activities in more recent times as Prime Minister--when he refused to accept the terms of the Yalta Agreement. His participation in post-war politics of Poles in emigration is also discussed. A. F. Dygnas

184. Daszkiewicz-Kuthan, Maria. *O PRACACH BADAWCZYCH SEKCJI HISTORII TECHNIKI I NAUK TECHNICZNYCH KOMITETU HISTORII [NAUKI] PAN* [On the research work of the Section of the History of Technology and Technical Sciences of the Committee of the History of Learning, Polish Academy]. *Życie Szkoły Wyższej* 1955 3(11): 86-88. A report on the meetings of the Section held during the first half of 1955. These were devoted to the history of the mining and smelting industry, the history of the Polish film, the history of acoustics, and of transport.

A. F. Dygnas

185. Odyniec, Wacław. *Z BADAŃ NAD ROZWARSTWIENIEM WSI NA POMORZU W XVIII W.* [Studies on the social stratification of the Pomeranian village in the eighteenth century]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1955 62(4/5): 191-203. During the Swedish wars of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries Polish Pomerania was devastated and its peasant population decreased by as much as 76.2 per cent in some districts. This caused a change in the economic methods of agriculture. In many cases, especially on royal estates, serfdom was replaced by leasing the land to peasants. Based on published material and papers from the State Archives (Archiwum Państwowe) in Danzig; with many statistical tables.

A. F. Dygnas

186. Sobolewski, Marek. *PRACE NAD II TOMEM PODRĘCZNIKA HISTORII PAŃSTWA I PRAWA POLSKIEGO* [Work on the second volume of the textbook of Polish law and state]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1955 62(4/5): 323-326. A discussion of the draft of the above work was held in Cracow in February 1955. It dealt primarily with the structure of the textbook.

A. F. Dygnas

187. Śreniowski, Stanisław. *PROBLEM ROZWARSTWIENIA CHŁOPSTWA W USTROJU FOLWARCZNO-PAŃSZCZYŹNIA W POLSCE* [The problem of the stratification of the Polish peasantry in the period of the economy based on serfdom]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1955 46(4): 583-607. Analyzes the social structure of the Polish village from the seventeenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries. Criticizes Prof. W. Rysiński's paper "Remarks on the stratification of the Polish peasantry in the eighteenth century" (*Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1953 No. 2). Quoting the definitions of Marx and Lenin, the author differentiates between the concept of economic inequalities among peasants in the feudal era and the stratification dividing the peasantry into village capitalists and village proletariat, which is characteristic of the capitalist system.

A. F. Dygnas

R U S S I A

188. Abe, Shigeo (Kanazawa Univ.). *SENYŪ MANYU-FAKUCHUA NO SEIKAKU NI KANSURU ICHIKŌSATSU* [On the character of "possessionnye" manufacture]. *Kanazawa Daigaku-Hōbun Gakubu Ronshū Tetsugaku Shigaku-hen* 1954 2: 57-76. A discussion of "possessionnye" manufacture, which was the basic form of large-scale production after Peter the First, in connection with land ownership and farm labor. Based on the latest studies of Lyashchenko, Vilenshaya, Pavlenko, and others. H. Imai

189. Seton-Watson, H. (Univ. of London). *SOVIET NATIONALITY POLICY*. *Russian Review* 1956 15(1): 3-13. An analytical survey of the Soviet nationality policy in an effort to find an answer to two questions: "Does Russification exist?" and "Is Russification the driving force of the Soviet nationality policy?" Examines various forms of Russification in Central Asia, the Ukraine, and the Caucasus. The first question is answered affirmatively. As to the second, the Soviet regime "is determined to destroy the nationalities, not in the interest of the Russian nation, but because the totality of its power demands it." *Journal* (D. v. Mohrenschildt)

190. Strobel, Georg W. (Ostreferent, Wirtschaftsrarchiv des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft, Kiel). IE VERSTÄDTERUNG DER SOWJETUNION [The urbanization of the Soviet Union]. Osteuropa 1955 5(5): 358-62. In 1722 Russia's urban population of 100,000 was 2.3 per cent of the total; in 1914: 4,700,000 (17.6 per cent); in 1926: 26,300,000 (17.8 per cent); in 1939: 55,900,000 (32.8 per cent); and it is at present ca. 85,000,000 (39 per cent). The number of cities and the urban population of various states (in 1897, 1926, 1939 and 1949) are given, as well as appropriations for urban development contained in the five year plans.

E. C. Helmreich

191. Unsigned. Z ZAGADNIEN HISTORII MYŚLI POŁECZNEJ 19 W. [On the problems of the history of social thought in the nineteenth century]. Nauka Polska 1955 3(4): 89-100. A reprint of the editorial essay published in Voprosy Istorii 1955 (9) [See abstract 1:2799], in an abridged translation by Józef Kądzelski, with a commentary.

A. F. Dygnas

192. Zimanov, S.Z. O PATRIARKHAL'NO-FEODAL'NYKH OTNOSHENIIAKH U KOCHVENIKOV-SKOTOVODOV [Concerning the patriarchal-feudal relationships among the nomad cattle raisers]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (12): 63-67. Describes the economic and social relationships prevailing among the Kazakh nomads in the nineteenth century. Despite some peculiarities, feudal ownership of land was the basis of social relationships in Kazakhstan. Based on archival materials.

M. Raeff

SCANDINAVIA

193. Falls, Cyril (Oxford Univ.). THE INDEPENDENCE OF NORWAY. History Today 1955 5(12): 833-838. A popular account of Norwegian dynastic and political history, chiefly since 1814, culminating in the negotiations leading to independence from Sweden in 1905.

W. M. Simon

SPAIN

194. Galiano, Manuel (Univ. of Madrid). HUMANISME ESPAGNOL ET HISTOIRE D'ESPAGNE [Spanish humanism and the history of Spain]. Hellénisme Contemporain 1955 9(4): 211-226. An address delivered at the University of Athens on 19 November 1954, reviewing the history of Greek and Latin letters in Spain and how the study of these declined in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. Under French rule, the neglect of classical studies increased in Spain because the Bourbons believed that they hindered the progress of science. However, this situation has been corrected to a considerable extent by making the study of Latin and Greek obligatory in Spanish schools. Humanism in Spain will not be found wanting in vigor if and when the time comes for a return to reason by mankind.

S. L. Speronis

195. Vicens Vives, Jaime (Univ. of Barcelona). HACIA UNA HISTORIA ECONOMICA DE ESPAÑA (NOTA METODOLOGICA) [Towards an economic history of Spain (Methodological notes)]. Hispania 1954 14(57): 499-510. There is a need for historical study of the economic past of Spain (an almost unexplored subject), giving attention to the contributions of

the professional economist. Spanish archives provide extensive sources of information, but careful planning of such a study project is necessary. The author states the most essential facts to be used as a basis for the project, and he gives an outline of regional economic history.

Maria Gómez Molleda

Latin America

See also: 39, 52, 95, 219

196. Corbitt, Duvon C. (Asbury College). HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE OFICINA DEL HISTORIADOR DE LA CIUDAD DE LA HABANA. Hispanic American Historical Review 1955 35(4): 492-501. Lists and briefly reviews the publications of the Historian's Office of the City of Havana, Cuba. There are three principal collections: Actas Capitulares del Ayuntamiento, so far published for the years 1550-1578; Colección Histórica Cubana y Americana, a series of essays on various topics; and Cuadernos de Historia Habanera, some fifty-nine items ranging from reprints of eulogies to well documented monographs. In some a revisionist attitude toward the participation of the United States in Cuban independence is noted.

R. B. McCornack

197. Dorsinfang-Smets, A. (Institut de Sociologie Solvay). CONTACTS DE CULTURES ET PROBLEMES D'ACCULTURATION EN AMERIQUE DU SUD [Contacts between cultures and problems of acculturation in Latin America]. Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie 1954 (3): 647-666. Discusses the problems of contacts between highly-developed and primitive societies in Latin America, mainly from a socio-cultural point of view.

H A Staff

198. Gutiérrez Carranza, Claudio. ENSAYO SOBRE LAS GENERACIONES COSTARRICENSES 1823-1953 [An essay on the Costa Rican generations from 1823 to 1953]. Revista de la Universidad de Costa Rica 1954 (10): 51-61. The author traces six generations in the political life of Costa Rica. The first took control of the government in 1823 and established republicanism. The second established Costa Rica as an independent unit. The third took over power in 1859 and developed the coffee industry and fostered education. The fourth generation, dominated by the militarist Tomás Guardia, marked the end of aristocratic rule and ushered in the generation of 1889, under whose rule the masses began their participation in politics. A new generation arose in 1940 to sponsor social legislation and to develop the group which, under the name of Partido Liberación Nacional, now governs the country.

H. Kantor

199. Mathews, Herbert L. (New York Times). DAYS OF THE LATIN DICTATOR. New York Times Magazine 1955 22 January: 12, 30, 32, 34. Explains the historical reasons why military dictators have arisen in Latin America and why their days are numbered.

R. F. Campbell

200. Mosk, Sanford A. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). THE COFFEE ECONOMY OF GUATEMALA, 1850-1918: DEVELOPMENT AND SIGNS OF INSTABILITY. Inter-American Economic Affairs 1955 9(3): 6-20. Traces the growth of coffee cultivation, which became firmly established by 1880 with government encouragement. Coffee compensated for the decline of cochineal, and affected the whole life of the nation (e.g., increased demand for forced Indian

labor). It remained dominant in 1918, despite world price fluctuations (ca. 1900) that led Guatemalans to study diversification. D. Bushnell

201. Rayburn, John C. (Texas College of Arts and Industries). INVESTMENTS IN VENEZUELAN TELEPHONES. Inter-American Economic Affairs 1955 9(2): 55-66. Reviews foreign investment in the Venezuelan telephone industry since the first contract was awarded in 1883. The main investment was British, and generally profitable; but British capital proved unable to meet increased demands for service after World War II. D. Bushnell

Middle East

See also: 6

202. Anderson, J.N.D. LAW REFORM IN THE MIDDLE EAST. International Affairs 1956 32(1): 43-52. About a century ago, the canon of Islam, the Shari'a, reigned supreme. Theology and law for years dominated the life of the Muslim. The Shari'a was derived from four main sources: the Qur'an, the Sunna, and the consensus of the Muslim community. Reorganization of Moslem law was begun in Turkey about 1850 and went on slowly throughout the century. Then a sharp distinction was made between the Shari'a courts and the Civil courts. In the 1920's and 30's the barriers between the two court systems began to crumble. It appears that the trend toward a unified court system continues and that the law in the Middle East will be applied by unified national courts. S. L. Speronis

203. Hadas, Yosef. HAKNESIYAH HAMARONIT LEACHAR MOTO SCHEL HAPATRIACH ARIDA [The Maronite Church after the death of the Patriarch Arida]. Hamizrah Hehadash 1955 6(4): 261-269. States the main facts about the Maronite community and traces the history of its struggle for internal autonomy from Papal control over several centuries. The Patriarch 'Arida angered the Vatican by his insistence on the autonomous right, which led to the appointment of an Apostolic Commission under Archbishop Ma'ushi to supervise the Patriarch. Ma'ushi became Patriarch after 'Arida's death in 1955. H A Staff

204. Montagne, Robert (Collège de France). LE YEMEN. Afrique et l'Asie 1955 (32): 63-77. A description of Yemen and Hadramaut, containing a short historical sketch of the two countries.

H A Staff

205. Rondot, P. L'EXPERIENCE BRITANNIQUE EN IRAQ (1920-1955) [The experience of Britain in Iraq (1920-1955)]. Afrique et l'Asie 1955 (30): 3-26. Britain has been able to maintain her position in Iraq through realistic and subtle adjustment to changing conditions, and this example might well benefit France. H A Staff

206. Seager, B.W. (West Aden Protectorate). THE YEMEN. Royal Central Asian Journal 1955 42(3/4): 214-230. A review of the history of the Yemen from its origins to the present is followed by a description of the political structure and of social conditions. The author draws on his experience as a frontier officer (1932-42) and as a British agent subsequently, and throws light on the civil war of 1954-1955 in the Yemen. E. Wright

United States of America

207. Barsalou, F.W. (Univ. of Notre Dame). THE CONCENTRATION OF BANKING POWER IN NEVADA: AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS. Business History Review 1955 29(4): 350-362. Briefly reviews the history of banking in Nevada since 1859. Banking in that sparsely-populated state has been characterized by the domination of a succession of near monopolies.

J. F. Doster

208. Bloch, Herman D. THE CIRCLE OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES. Phylon 1955 16(3): 253-26. Shows how social and economic discrimination of the New York City Negroes has affected their mode of life between 1624 and 1945. The whites' discrimination produced Negro reaction in the political realm. This in turn elicited the white man's intensified efforts to aggravate the Negro's social subordination. Thus, the discriminatory circle, from which the Negro can rarely extricate himself, consists of the following stages: 1) the Negro's subordination to the white man; 2) social-economic manifestation by whites limiting the Negro's social and economic opportunities; 3) restriction of the Negro's social mobility by economic discrimination (despite the rise of his economic status); 4) economic discrimination, primarily when competing for employment.

R. Mueller

209. Cavert, William L. (Farm Credit District, St. Paul). THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION IN AGRICULTURE, 1910-1955. Agricultural History 1956 30(1): 18-27. Based upon technological research reports. In 1910, practically all of the power on farms was human and animal, but by 1955 mechanical power had largely eliminated animal power. Important changes in crop technology and livestock husbandry are described. Results have included greater emphasis on farm management, greater specialization, a rise in value of better land, a premium upon favorable location, a decline in the amount of labor needed, a trend toward larger farm units, and the strengthening of the family type farm. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

210. Cohn, David L. WHITE SHADOW OVER DIXIE: TOO MUCH COTTON. New York Times Magazine 1955 13 November: 17, 42, 44, 47. Discusses the factors which have led to the decline of the cotton kingdom since the Civil War. R. F. Campbell

211. Dodd, A.H. LETTERS FROM WELSH SETTLERS IN NEW YORK STATE 1816-44. National Library of Wales Journal 1955 9(1): 42-59. Welsh emigration to upstate New York from 1791-95 owed its inception to the energies of William Jones. In the following years economic rather than religious motives played the greater part in the increasing flow of Welsh emigrants. Their life during the early pioneering days and later is described by twelve letters covering the period 1816-1842, preserved in the National Library of Wales.

J. A. S. Grenville

212. Fordick, Dorothy. THE LIVING HERITAGE OF WOODROW WILSON. New York Times Magazine 1955 1 January: 9, 30. Argues that "Wilson's great legacy is the United Nations and the concert of opinion and power to prevent aggression, which it represents." R. F. Campbell

213. Hardin, Charles M. (Univ. of Chicago). FARM POLITICS AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. Journal of Politics 1955 17(4): 651-663. Examines Grant McConnell's The Decline of American Democracy (Berkeley and Los Angeles: Univ. of California Press, 1953) and A. Whitney Griswold's Farming and Democracy (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1948). McConnell considers that farm politics have thwarted the rise of American democracy by creating a class-based power structure in agriculture. Griswold's work deals with American policy to strengthen the family farm, because it is held to be the cradle of the staunchest supporters of democracy. H A Staff

214. Hertz, Aleksander. REFLEKSJE AMERYKAŃSKIE [American reflections]. Kultura 1955 9(11): 35-60. Polish intellectual describes the growth of American civilization on the basis of his readings and observations. All European and Asian civilizations have been aristocratic, and elite in character, and the original American civilization had aristocratic elements. Particularly in the Southern States did the growth of the frontier and its influence, especially after the Civil War, lead to the development of a new, unique, plebeian civilization.

A. F. Dygnas

215. Hyman, Sidney. SIZE-UP OF THE DARK HORSE SPECIES. New York Times Magazine 1955 6 November: 67-69, 71-72, 76. Discusses the dark-horse candidate in American presidential politics, using historical illustrations. R. F. Campbell

216. McCoy, Donald R. (State University Teachers College, Cortland, N.Y.). MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGIONALISM REVISITED. New York History 1955 36(4): 413-21.

Evaluating the suggestion that New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware constitute a distinct region, the article questions whether sufficient economic, political and cultural ties exist to justify this view. The danger inherent in regional studies from excess local pride and patriotism is also stressed. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

217. Magruder, John H., III (Lieut. Col., U.S. Marine Corps). THE BREVET IN THE MARINE CORPS. Marine Corps Gazette 1955 39(11): 54-57. Describes the development of the brevet rank and the Brevet Medal in the Marine Corps from 1783 to the present. The Brevet Medal became second in importance only to the Medal of Honor and was awarded to Marine Corps officers who distinguished themselves by gallant actions or meritorious conduct. With illustrations. P. R. Rugen

218. Magruder, John H., III (Lieut. Col., U.S. Marine Corps). THE NATIONAL ANTHEM. Marine Corps Gazette 1955 39(7): 47. On the development of "The Star Spangled Banner" as the official national anthem and the part played by the Marine band in establishing this "sole national air" for ceremonial occasions. P. R. Rugen

219. Rippy, J. Fred (Univ. of Chicago). THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(3): 287-298. A carefully documented indictment of prominent business men, high government officials and the army engineers for propagating and participating in the wasteful construction of a super highway linking the United States with

South America. Since 1920 the construction has cost the American taxpayer far more than had been anticipated, while the road segments completed to date are of inferior quality. R. Mueller

220. Ross, Earle D. (Iowa State College). RETARDATION IN FARM TECHNOLOGY BEFORE THE POWER AGE. Agricultural History 1956 30(1): 11-18. Technological improvements have been adopted slowly and at a very uneven rate between areas and even between farms. As a result of the changes there will be fewer farm families, progressively larger and costlier enterprises, the equivalent of trade associations, and closer, more effective combination among the producers of a major commodity. Based upon printed sources, including Patent Office and Census reports. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

221. Ruchames, Louis. PARALLELS OF JEWISH AND NEGRO HISTORY. Negro History Bulletin 1955 19(3): 63-64, 66. Discusses the role of American Jews in the abolitionist movement, their struggle for political and social equality, and their defense of free speech. Includes an appeal for continued extension of the rights of minorities in the United States. L. Gara

222. Tønning, Wayland A. (Univ. of Illinois). DEPARTMENT STORES IN DOWN STATE ILLINOIS, 1889-1943. Business History Review 1955 29(4): 335-349. Surveys the origins of department stores in Illinois outside of Chicago. J. F. Doster

223. Unsigned. BROWN SKIN AND BRIGHT LEAF: THE STORY OF THE NEGRO'S ROLE IN THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY. Negro History Bulletin 1955 19(1/2): 3-10, 27-33. Sketches Negro contributions to American tobacco culture and the tobacco industry from its seventeenth century beginnings to the present. The article was sponsored by the P. Lorillard Company and contains considerable advertising material.

L. Gara

224. Williamson, Chilton (Barnard College). BENTHAM LOOKS AT AMERICA. Political Science Quarterly 1955 70(4): 543-551. Based chiefly on unpublished material in University College, London, concerning Bentham's correspondence with American statesmen and diplomats, his reading relating to the United States and his propositions on the codification of law in America. G. Stourzh

B. 1775-1815

GENERAL HISTORY

225. Ackerknecht, Erwin H. (Univ. of Wisconsin). GEORGE FORSTER, ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, AND ETHNOLOGY. Isis 1955 46(2): 83-95. A brief account of the work in ethnography and ethnology of George Forster (1754-1794), Professor at the University of Göttingen, and his most famous pupil, Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859). Forster was the first ethnographic observer who was also a scientist. His observations and theories led him to criticize many enlightenment ideas on primitive man and the importance of reason. Humboldt was one of the leading scientific popularizers of the early nineteenth century. The great success of Humboldt's Kosmos and its role in furthering the religion of science are due, in part, to its combination of literature and science. N. Kurland

226. Bertaut, Jules. LES AMOURS DU PRINCE AUGUSTE DE PRUSSE ET DE MADAME RECAMIER [The love affair of Prince Augustus of Prussia and Madame Récamier]. Miroir de l'histoire 1955 6(70): 555-564. While living with Mme. de Staël in Coppet, in 1807, Mme. Récamier fell madly in love with Augustus, to whom she lost her heart but not her honor. L. Loubère

227. Brunel, Adrian. THOMAS PAINE. Contemporary Review 1955 188(1075): 52-56. A favorable account of Paine's career, his early years in England as an exciseman, his role in the American and French Revolutions and tragic later life.

J. G. Gazley

228. Massio, R. LA BIGORRE ET LA GUADELOUPE AU XIXÈME SIECLE [Bigorre and Guadeloupe in the 19th century]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique française 1955 9(3): 376-391. Presents facts on the movements of some families who originated in Bigorre (Hautes-Pyrénées), between Bigorre, Guadeloupe, St. Dominique (Haiti) and New Orleans, in the first half of the nineteenth century. Based on the unpublished papers of the Cestia family, now deposited at Vic-en-Bigorre (Hautes-Pyrénées). B. Čelovský

229. Persen, William (American Univ. of Beirut). THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATIONS OF BEIRUT, 1772-1774. Royal Central Asian Journal 1955 42(3/4): 275-286. During the Russo-Turkish war of 1768-1774 Russian fleets in alliance with Ali Bey of Egypt and Dahir al-'Umar of Damascus bombarded and occupied Beirut (1772 and 1773). Though this was war-time policy, not planned by Catherine II and Orlov, it set a precedent for later Arab rulers: an Arab area sought independence from the Ottomans through the support of a foreign non-Moslem power. E. Wright

230. Wilder, Jan Antoni. STOSUNEK GDAŃSZCZAN DO PRUS W PRZEDDZIEŃ KONGRESU WIEDEŃSKIEGO [Attitude of the citizens of Danzig toward Prussia on the eve of the Congress of Vienna]. Przegląd Zachodni 1954 10(11/12): 501-518. Danzig's attitude toward Prussia and Poland during the Napoleonic Wars and the Congress of Vienna is analyzed in the light of diplomatic activities of Wilhelm H.D. Keidel, the official representative of the town. Keidel's negotiations were aimed at keeping Danzig independ-

ent of Prussia. The study is based on published sources and MSS from the archives of Danzig, Cracow, Paris, London and Bremen. E. Boba

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

231. Guillemin, Henri. LES DERNIERS 'JACOBINS' AUX ILES SEYCHELLES [The last 'Jacobins' on the Seychelles Islands]. Miroir de l'histoire 1955 6(70): 565-570. Emphasizes the inhuman treatment accorded the Jacobins deported to the Seychelles in 1800. The white colonists feared that they would inform the natives of the law abolishing slavery, which had not been applied. L. Loubère

Asia

232. Kobayashi, Shigeru (Osaka Municipal Univ.). KINAI SENSIN CHIKI NI OKERU NŌMIN TŌSŌ NO SHIDO-SŌ [The leading group involved in peasant struggles in the area around Kyoto during the late Tokugawa period]. Rekishi Hyōron 1955 69: 1-24. Classes peasant uprisings in the Settsu region into two groups: 1) one aiming at reform of specific evils, whose action ended in economic conflict or appeal to the government, and 2) a revolutionary group seeking to overthrow the existing regime. The author analyzes the economic and social status of the leaders of these movements and he discusses the weaknesses of each type of movement. Z. Kawamura

Australia

233. Hoffman, Philip G. (Oregon State System of Higher Education). AUSTRALIA'S DEBT TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Historian 1955 17(2): 143-156. The outbreak of the American Revolution created two problems which led to the settlement of New South Wales, the nucleus of Australia. The need for a colony to receive convicts and displaced loyalists led to British settlement at a time when the French were seriously considering Australian colonization. James Matra, an American loyalist, is given credit for the colonization plan that was followed by the Pitt Ministry. E. C. Johnson

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

234. Callmer, Christian (Kungl. Biblioteket, Stockholm). HÖ SUEDOS ANATOLISTES JACOB JONAS BJOERNSTAHL KAI TO TAXIDI TOU STE THESSALIA KAI STE MAKEDONIA STA 1779 [The Swedish orientalist J. J. Bjoernstaahl and his voyage to Thessaly and Macedonia in 1779]. Makedoniká 1953-1955 3: 103-115. A biographical sketch of Bjoernstaahl, who inaugurated the modern exploration of Thessaly, is followed by an appreciation and a summary of his valuable narrative and diary. P. Topping

235. Gusej, Gustav. SLOVENAČKI LIVCI ZA KARAGEORGEVE USTANIKE [Slovene metallurgical workers or Karageorge's revolutionaries]. Borba 1956 3 January. Guns used in the Serbian revolution of 1804 were supplied by a metallurgical factory in Ljubljana, Slovenia. Despite the official embargo they were shipped by clandestine means via Trieste. The firm's correspondence relating to these shipments with the Imperial Chancellery in Vienna is preserved. S. Gavrilović

236. Ristić, Milovan. STEFAN ŽIVKOVIĆ-TELEMAK. POLITIČAR I KNJIŽEVNIK OBNOVLJENE SRBIJE 1780-1831 [Stefan Živković-Telemak. Politician and writer in restored Serbia, 1770-1831]. Istoriski Glasnik 1955 (1): 57-70. Biography of the learned Serb from Austria, with emphasis on his participation (in 1806-1813) in the developments in Karageorge's Serbia, particularly with reference to the role played by Russian influence, with which Telemak was consistently associated. Based on Serbian State Archives, Belgrade, the collection of "Mita Petrović Papers"; local history works; contemporary newspapers, etc. S. Gavrilović

237. Vinaver, Vuk (Institute of History, Serbian Academy of Science). TURSKO STANOVNIŠTVO U SRBIJI ZA PRVOG SRPSKOG USTANKA [The Turkish population in Serbia at the time of the First Serbian Revolution]. Istoriski Glasnik 1955 (2): 41-80. Examines the effects of the Serbian revolution of 1804 on the large numbers of Turks settled in the ashalik of Belgrade. There were various consequences: departure from Serbia, loss of property holdings, conversion to Christianity, subordinate employment, family dispersals, etc. Based primarily on contemporary memoirs and other local literature. S. Gavrilović

B E L G I U M

238. Dhondt, Jean. L'INDUSTRIE COTONNIERE ANTOISE A L'EPOQUE FRANÇAISE [The cotton industry of Antwerp in the French period]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1955 2(2): 233-279. In the years 1780-1814 Ghent was transformed from a rural trading and local manufacturing area into a great center of the cotton industry. This development was due to a combination of several factors. The process underwent many vicissitudes, natural in a period of change and dislocation, and it was marked throughout by much experiment and failure. It is seen as a "gigantic experience of economic adaptation brought about by a new generation," which after many errors "laid the foundation for a great modern industry." Based mainly on archival material found in Ghent and France. D. W. Houston

239. Fleischmann, Théo. ANVERS ET LA POLITIQUE NAPOLEONNIENNE (1814) [Antwerp and Napoleon's policy (1814)]. Synthèses 1955 10(112): 70-79. Relates the significance attached by Napoleon to Antwerp. Emphasis is placed on the negotiations made during the spring of 1814. H A Staff

240. Mattheessens, J.-C. and M. UN PROCES SOUS LE PREMIER EMPIRE: L'OCTROI D'ANVERS, 1811-1813 [A trial under the First Empire: L'octroi d'Anvers, 1811-1813]. Revue du Nord 1955 37(2): 135-142. The trial of Werbrouck, mayor of Antwerp, and of

other high-ranking officers of the city and of the prefecture for embezzlement of public money. Some criticism is made of A. Thijs' Un Drame judiciaire sous l'Empire Français. H A Staff

F R A N C E

See also: 231, 266, 278, 296

241. Castellet, André. L'AFFAIRE MALET [The Malet case]. Historia 1955 99:272-278. Gives an account of the unsuccessful conspiracy of General Malet in Paris, in October 1812, while Napoleon was in Moscow. Based on new documents published by Alain Decaux. H. Monteagle

242. Cobb, R. LE TEMOIGNAGE DE RÜHL SUR LES DIVISIONS AU SEIN DES COMITES A LA VEILLE DU 9 THERMIDOR [The testimony of Rühl on divisions within the Committees on the eve of 9 thermidor]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(2): 110-114. This document drawn from the Archives nationales (F⁷ 47755), and previously published in La Révolution Française 1887 13: 372-376, is a statement by Philippe Rühl, member of the Committee of General Security. He was arrested on 20 May 1795 and committed suicide nine days later. This statement concerns the conflicts and animosities among members of the Committees of Public Safety and of General Security just before the meeting of the Convention on 9 thermidor (27 July 1794), when Robespierre was overthrown. A. Saricks

243. Godechot, J. (Univ. of Toulouse). LE DIPLOME D'ETUDES SUPERIEURES A LA FACULTE DES LETTRES DE TOULOUSE EN 1954 [The diploma of higher studies at the Faculty of Letters of Toulouse in 1954]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(2): 187-191. Review of seven theses concerning the period of the French Revolution submitted to the Faculty of Letters at Toulouse by candidates for the diploma of higher studies: P. Barranguet-Loustalot: "La pratique et le sentiment religieux dans le diocèse de Toulouse au milieu et à la fin du XVIIIe siècle." Jean Estèbe: "Parti patriote napolitain en 1799." Pierre Arches: "Garde nationale de Montauban (1789-1790)." Simone Delliaux: "Le problème des subsistances à Montauban, de 1789-1794." Etienne Baux: "La vie économique du département de l'Aude sous le premier Empire." Yvan Roustit: "L'histoire de la maison de commerce Raymond Durand, installée à Barcelone de 1808-1814." E. Bergès: "Quatre communes des Corbières: Thézan, Saint-Laurent de la Cabrerisse, Montseret, Saint-André de Roquelongue, du début du XVIIIe siècle à la fin du XIXe siècle." Two additional memoirs not involving studies of the revolutionary period are mentioned. A. Saricks

244. Hutt, M.G. THE ROLE OF THE CURÉS IN THE ESTATES GENERAL OF 1789. Journal of Ecclesiastical History 1955 6(2): 190-220. The part played by the Clerical Order in 1789, culminating in the vote of 19 June is mistakenly interpreted as a triumph of the revolutionary sentiments of the lower clergy. This hostility between upper and lower clergy served only to obscure the fact that misunderstanding of the issues and lack of foresight played as great a part in their decision. A detailed survey of this period based on the study of many sources including the journals of Jallet, Coster and Bailly and of the voting figures brings out the confusion of motives

that in fact prevailed. Betty K. Ogden

245. Hyslop, Beatrice F. (Hunter College, N.Y.). LES CAHIERS DE DOLEANCES DE 1789 [The lists of grievances of 1789]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(2): 115-123. A discussion of the author's Répertoire critique des cahiers de doléances de 1789 and of the 1952 Supplément prepared for the Commission on the Economic History of the Revolution, making clear the relationship between these publications and the method by which they may be most advantageously used. There is a brief summary of the present state of various types of cahiers and a plea to scholars, archivists, and librarians that any new information or discoveries be made known. Includes a summary of additional information which has come to light since the publication of the Supplément. A. Saricks

246. Lefebvre, G. (Sorbonne). L'EVEQUE ET LA CARMELITE [The Bishop and the Carmelite]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(4): 344-348. Copy of an undated letter from the Carmelite nuns to the Archbishop of Arles, Jean-Marie Dulau, who was killed 2 September 1792, found in the Archives of Arles (bundle 804 viii, no. 72). Most of the letter reports in dialogue form the conversation between one of the Carmelites and the juring vicar, the constitutional bishop, and a municipal official, all of whom had come at the head of a great crowd to demand the submission of the Carmelites to their new bishop. The Carmelite firmly turns aside their demands and arguments and asserts the firm resolve of the sisters to recognize only Mon. Dulau, a non-juror, as their rightful bishop. A. Saricks

247. Liublinskii, V.S. NOVYE DANNYE O MAISKIKH VOLNENIIAKH 1775 G. V PARIZHE [New data on the disturbances of May 1775 in Paris]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (11): 113-117. Summarizes the information contained in an unpublished document preserved in Russia concerning the bread riots of May 1775: "Etat des personnes détenues dans les différentes prisons de Paris et autres relativement aux pillages de pain, du blé et de la farine, ainsi que des personnes contre lesquelles il a été donné des avis pour le même objet - 1775." On the basis of the data extracted, argues that the movement of 1775 was not limited to Paris alone, that it comprised mainly workers, poor peasants, and newcomers to the city, and that it lasted longer than is usually believed. M. Raeff

248. Missoffe, Michel. LES LIVRES DE TALLEYRAND [Talleyrand's books]. Mercure de France 1955 (1097): 165-168. A study of Talleyrand's personal libraries. His father's library had 217 volumes. His own first one, sold in London in April 1793, had 4 times as many. His magnificent second one (nearly 3500 items) was sold, again in London, in 1816. The last one, collected at Valençay, was composed of 15,000 volumes. H. Monteagle

249. Pappas, Spyridion. DISCUTABLE ORIGINE BYZANTINE DES BONAPARTE [Debatable Byzantine origin of Bonaparte]. Hellénisme Contemporain 1955 9(5): 352-356. A review of the stories and legends surrounding the origin of Napoleon Bonaparte. An admission is made for the possibility of descent

from the Maniates who settled in Corsica in the sixteenth century. A report from Rigaud, a French officer who visited Mani in 1809, confirmed the belief among the people there that Napoleon's family originated in the southern part of Lakonia. The point is emphasized that although this possibility exists, it is far more probable that Napoleon was descended from an Italian family living in Tuscan

S. L. Spent

250. Pioger, A. LETTRES DE PIERRE COHIN, VOLONTAIRE A L'ARMEE DU NORD ET DE MEMBRES DE SA FAMILLE (1777-1794) [Letters of Pierre Cohin, volunteer in the Army of the North and of members of his family, 1777-1794]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(2): 124-142. Excerpts from some letters mention events relative to the Estates General - National Assembly, to August 1789. The letters of Pierre Cohin during his period of service with the Army of the North show him to have been from first an ardent patriot confident in the ultimate victory of French arms. The early military reverses suffered by the French he attributed to the treachery of enemies of the Revolution. As opportunity arose during his period of service, he worked to further his family's linen merchandizing business, and let his enthusiasm for intrepid action on the battlefield. Cohin's attitudes were not untypical of middle-class businessmen during the Revolution. Based on letters found in the Boullard family archives in Thoirgné. A. Saricks

251. Pioro, Gabriel. SUR LA FORTUNE DE DANTON (D'APRES LES MINUTES INEDITES DES NOTAIRES PARISIENS) [On the fortune of Danton (according to the unpublished minutes of Parisian notaries)]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(2): 324-343. Gives details of Danton's complicated financial affairs, supplementing the information found in Robinet's Danton (Paris: Chamerot & Lauvray, 1865) and in the refutation of Robinet by Mathiez: Etudes Robespierriennes, La corruption parlementaire sous la Terreur [Studies on Robespierre, Parliamentary corruption during the Terror] (Paris: A. Colin, 1927) and by Lefebvre Sur Danton: A propos de livres récents published in this journal in 1927. The principal matters treated concern the financial arrangements surrounding the acquisition in 1787 of the office and the liquidation in 1793 of Danton's office as advocate in the conseils du roi. The conclusion is that these notarial records "do not enhance [Danton's] moral standing." Based upon materials found in the Minutier Central des Notaires de Paris at the Archives nationales. A. Saricks

252. Rudé, George E. (London). THE OUTBREAK OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Past and Present 1955 (8): 28-42. The popular movements that continually broke out in town and countryside between 1775 and 1789 mostly took the form of riots provoked by hunger and the high cost of bread. The bourgeoisie entered the revolutionary stage in 1788 in a class struggle with the privileged classes over representation and voting in the States General. From this time on the bourgeoisie and the sans culottes were drawn into partnership in the struggle against feudalism and the privileged order. The history of these years shows that popular movements based on economic conditions only achieved success when given political aims and concepts by the bourgeoisie. Extensively documented. H A Staff

253. Rufas, Marcel. LE COMITE DE SURVEILLANCE DE CARCASSONNE ET LES QUESTIONS ECONOMIQUES [The watch committee of Carcassonne and economic questions]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 7(4): 349-359. These documents prove that the Carcassonne committee attempted with zeal and determination to execute the provisions of the Law of the Maximum and to assure a supply of food and equitable division of it in its community. Despite its conscientious labors, it enjoyed only mediocre success. Its efforts did, however, help to prevent the serious food riots which had occurred earlier. The good work of the committee was ruined by the "catastrophe" following the repeal of the Maximum by the Thermidorians on 24 December 1794, an action which stripped the committee of all powers of enforcement and led to its disappearance. Based chiefly on documents in the Archives de l'Aude (L 2125-2134). See also abstract 1: 409 on the author's previous article on this subject]. A. Saricks

254. Soboul, Albert (Sorbonne). UNTERSUCHUNGEN ÜBER DIE FRANZÖSISCHE REVOLUTION: SANS-CULOTTEN UND REVOLUTIONSREGIERUNG [Studies on the French Revolution: sans-culottes and revolutionary government]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(6): 884-903. The sans-culotte movement represented a special trend in the French Revolution. Its demands went further than the social aims of the bourgeois revolution. This antagonism became apparent when the revolutionary government took sides with the bourgeoisie against the masses represented by the sans-culottes in the Ventôse crisis. Though the latter were the most progressive party in the French Revolution, they were unable to achieve their aims. They were economically allied with the small independent producers, artisans and retail-traders and thus their importance decreased when this system of production was displaced by capitalist production based on wage labor.

Journal (H. Bulter)

255. Toyota, Akira (Univ. of Kyoto). FURANSU SHAKAI SHUGI NO KIGEN--BABUFU TO ROBESUPIERU [The origins of French socialism--Babeuf and Robespierre]. Seiyō-shi-gaku 1955 26: 1-20. Examines studies by Mathiez, Lefebvre, Daniel Guérin, George Rudé, and Roger Garaudy on the subject of Babeuf's role in the French Revolution and that of the class he represented. Studies changes in Robespierre, as reflected in Babeuf's writings, and discerns in Babeuf's ideology the beginnings of French socialism. A continuation of BABUFU NO SHISŌ NI TSUITE [On Babeuf's ideology], Seiyō-shi-gaku 1952 14: 5-106. H. Imai

256. Vellay, Edouard. LE PERE DE BAUDELAIRE PENDANT LA REVOLUTION [Baudelaire's father during the Revolution]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(4): 370-375. Joseph-François Baudelaire (1759-1827) was the son of humble parents, but received a good education through the efforts of the curé, Besson, who adopted him. As tutor in a noble family he established friendships with many members of the intellectual aristocracy of the day, including Condorcet. During the revolution, François Baudelaire frequently risked his own life to help these friends. The problem of his relations with Condorcet just before the latter's death is reviewed.

Based primarily on biographies of Charles Baudelaire, and on a letter written in 1868 by Caroline Aupick, who had been François Baudelaire's second wife.

A. Saricks

G E R M A N Y

257. Griewank, Karl (Jena). DAS JAHR 1813 [The year 1813]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(9): 556-567. Describes the hopes and accomplishments of the German patriots of 1813, focussing on the preparations for the Battle of Leipzig, and their frustration by Metternich and his supporters. F. B. M. Hollyday

258. Kosean, Alfred (Univ. of Rostock). JOHANN GOTTFRIED HERDER ALS VORBEREITER EINER NATIONALERZIEHUNG [Johann Gottfried Herder as a pioneer of national education]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock. Gesellschafts- und sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1954/55 4(1): 79-90. Discusses nationalism during the period of the middle-class revolutions and the development and expression of the national concept by Herder. The article also analyzes his views on education, which were imbued by the spirit of enlightenment, his efforts on behalf of public or national education, his pedagogic activity and his ideas on the education of women. K. H. Mack

259. Sanden, Heinrich. ERST WAR SCHARNHORST... [First there was Scharnhorst...]. Nation Europa 1955 5(12): 53-56. A review of Scharnhorst's part in creating a strong Prussian army, 1807-1812. H A Staff

260. Teske, Hermann (Colonel, General Staff, retired). SCHARNHORST ZUM 200. JAHRESTAGE SEINER GEBURT AM 12. NOVEMBER 1755 [Scharnhorst, on the 200th anniversary of his birth on 12 November 1755]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(11): 518-527. The key attributes of Scharnhorst's contributions to military science furnish valuable lessons for the present. Based on the Scharnhorst bibliography of the past fifty years. H. M. Adams

G R E A T B R I T A I N

See also: 290

261. Anderson, William James (Rev.). AMBULA CORAM DEO: THE JOURNAL OF BISHOP GEDDES FOR THE YEAR 1790, Part Second, June 9 to July 13. Innes Review 1955 6(2): 131-143. Introductory notes describe the circumstances of Bishop Geddes' semi-holiday journey to Orkney: apart from the necessary sea-crossing and a short time on horseback in the highlands, he travelled nearly 600 miles on foot in less than eight weeks, visiting all the permanent Catholic chapels along his route. His journey had a precedent in the earlier visit of Alexander Gordon, Principal of the Scots College, Paris. Bishop Geddes' notebook here printed includes not only his diary notations but also the plan he made for the journey beforehand. The original is in the Blairs Muniment Room. Dorothy B. Goodman
See also: 1: 2925

262. Baer, G.F.A. (Calgary Branch, Univ. of Alberta, Canada). HENRY LORD BROUGHAM: CHAMPION OF POPULAR EDUCATION. History of Education Journal 1954 6(1): 153-161. Sketches the life and

activities of the Scottish reformer and Member of Parliament, Henry Lord Brougham (1778-1868), with an emphasis on his contributions to education, both as a sponsor of school laws and as an educator.

L. Gara

263. Bargar, R.D. (Univ. of South Carolina). MATTHEW BOULTON AND THE BIRMINGHAM PETITION OF 1775. William and Mary Quarterly 1956 13(1): 26-39.

Discusses the roles of Dartmouth and Burke in the matter of Watt's condenser patent, in which Boulton had a two-thirds interest. Seeking to induce Dartmouth to intercede on his behalf, and with Dartmouth's approval, Boulton instigated a counter-petition, asking for the strict enforcement of the coercive acts of 1774. This paper reached Parliament ahead of the merchants' petition, asking conciliation with America, which it sought to counteract.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

264. Brown, Gerald S. (Univ. of Michigan). THE ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL CRISIS, 1778: A STUDY OF CONFLICT IN THE NORTH CABINET. William and Mary Quarterly 1956 13(1): 3-25. A decisive naval battle was rendered impossible because obstinacy, poor judgment, and fear led to a division in the cabinet, which determined strategy. Sandwich first opposed Germain's suggestion that D'Estaing's fleet be intercepted at Gibraltar or that a commensurate fleet be sent to America, and later obstructed the prompt execution of such orders. The roles played by the Crown and by Lord North are described.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

265. Calkin, Homer L. LA PROPAGATION EN IRLANDE DES IDEES DE LA REVOLUTION FRANÇAISE [The propagation in Ireland of the ideas of the French Revolution]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(2): 143-160. The French Revolution was hailed with enthusiasm by the people of Ireland. The victory of liberty in France was another step in the general victory which was destined to free the Irish of British tyranny. Through newspapers (especially the Northern Star and the Union Star), posters, pamphlets, books (particularly those of Paine) and civic celebrations, the people were informed of events in France and stirred to support the Revolution. Division of sentiment arose, however, after the religious reforms of the National Assembly and the democratic "excesses" of 1792 and 1793. The higher clergy and the wealthy in Ireland now turned against the Revolution and against reform. Others, especially the Belfast Presbyterians, continued to foster enthusiasm for freedom. Despite riots British control remained firm. The only immediate result was the Act of Union of 1800. A. Saricks

266. Deschamps, J. NAPOLEON A PLYMOUTH ET L'ORDONNANCE D'HABEAS CORPUS DU LORD CHIEF JUSTICE D'ANGLETERRE [Napoleon in Plymouth and the writ of habeas corpus of the Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain]. Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique 1955 41(3/4): 145-154. Anthony MacKenroth, who had strong sympathy for Napoleon tried to keep him in Europe; to that end a writ of habeas corpus was prepared calling Napoleon to appear as a witness in a trial against Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane. Based partly on an unpublished letter of MacKenroth. H A Staff

267. Hauger, G. (Univ. of Leeds). ACTORS EARNINGS, 1800-1830. Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. Literary and Historical Section 1955 7(4): 276-285. Beginning as a stroller, an actor was paid little, his lot being not much better than that of a laborer; if appointed to a provincial circuit, he would receive between 15 and 21 shillings a week. In a London theater an actor might earn £10 per night, and a star of a London company as much as 100 guineas per night. J. A. S. Grenville

268. Lindsay-MacDougall, M.F. NELSON MANUSCRIPTS AT THE NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM. Mariner's Mirror 1955 41(3): 227-232. Lists and outlines the history of the several collections of private papers concerning Nelson now brought together in the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

J. A. S. Grenville

269. McKeown, T., and R.G. Brown. MEDICAL EVIDENCE RELATED TO ENGLISH POPULATION CHANGES IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Population Studies 1955 9(2): 119-141. Medical advances of the period are discussed, though these are unlikely to have had much effect on the death rate. An assessment of the relative influence on the population of the birthrate and deathrate, suggests that the increase of population can be more plausibly explained by a decline in mortality than by a rise in the birthrate. J. A. S. Grenville

270. Marshall, M.A.N. THE ARMED SHIPS OF DOVER. Mariner's Mirror 1956 42(1): 73-77. Describes the armed ships fitted out at Dover for purposes of defence during the eighteenth-century periods of hostility. J. A. S. Grenville

271. Namier, Sir Lewis B. (Univ. of Manchester). DANIEL PULTENEY, M.P. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1955 28(78): 160-172. Examines the means by which Pulteney, a bankrupt and spendthrift, obtained refuge from his creditors in a parliamentary seat for one of Rutland's pocket boroughs. Elucidates parliamentary proceedings in 1784-85, particularly with respect to the prevalence of corruption and to Pitt's reform projects. Based on letters to the Duke of Rutland, now at Belvoir Castle. P. H. Hardacre

272. Norris, John M. (Univ. of British Columbia). BENEDICT ARNOLD'S PLAN FOR PRIVATEERING, 1782. William and Mary Quarterly 1956 13(1): 94-96. Two letters from the Shelburne Papers, with an introduction and notes. The letters ask for subsidies for the construction of a frigate and throw light on Arnold's financial distress.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

273. Rix, Michael. INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY. Amateur Historian 1955 2(8): 225-229. The Industrial Revolution left its mark on the British landscape, particularly in the use of cast iron in the fields of engineering and building, and in the effects of the invention of the steam engine. Fine examples of factory buildings, bridges, railway stations, etc., give credit to the pioneers' conviction that such things could also be beautiful.

H A Staff

274. Robinson, Eric. AN ENGLISH JACOBIN: JAMES WATT, JUNIOR, 1769-1848. Cambridge Historical Journal 1955 11(3): 349-355. Describes James Watt Junior's Francophile attitude during the French Revolution and his friendly relations with the Jacobins. For a time, young Watt was endangered by the anti-French hysteria in England but he eventually learned to keep his political opinions to himself. Based mainly on unpublished letters of the Watt family. S. H. Zebel

275. Robinson, Eric (Bristol Grammar School). THE ENGLISH 'PHILOSOPHES' AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. History Today 1956 6(2): 116-121. Discusses the plight of radical English scientists and of their societies during the revolutionary period. W. M. Simon

276. Saxby, R.C. NOTE ON THE BRIDPORT PAPERS. Mariner's Mirror 1955 41(3): 245. Describes the contents of the Bridport Papers in the British Museum. J. A. S. Grenville

277. Spinney, J.D. THE DANAE MUTINY. Mariner's Mirror 1956 42(1): 38-53. A brief history of the U.S.S. Danae, and of the mutiny on board her in March 1800. Based principally on British Admiralty records. J. A. S. Grenville

H A B S B U R G E M P I R E

278. Lanyi, Ladislav. NAPOLEON ET LES HONGROIS [Napoleon and the Hungarians]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(4): 360-369. From the sparse sources available (principally the notes of the paladin Joseph, brother of the Emperor Francis, edited by Domenovszky and published in Budapest in 1935), relates the efforts of Napoleon in 1805 and 1809 to induce the Hungarians to declare their independence from Austria and the Emperor. Before his troops entered Hungary in 1805 Napoleon had secret agents and a nucleus of sympathizers within the country. But only a minority of the liberal nobility responded favorably, and the attempt to foster insurrection failed. Despite his clever manifesto to the Hungarians on 15 May 1809, Napoleon had already assured failure for this call to revolt by his plan to detach Croatia from Hungary and create the Illyrian Provinces. The Hungarians acted wisely in not yielding to Napoleon's blandishments, because they would have fared badly under the French, especially after the marriage of Napoleon and Marie Louise. A. Saricks

P O L A N D

279. Klimowicz, Mieczysław. NAD "HISTORIĄ" KRASIŃSKIEGO [On reading the "History" by Krasiński]. Biuletyn Literacki 1955 46(4): 383-425. An analysis of the corrections introduced into the completed MS of the novel "History." This sheds light on the customs and literary conventions of eighteenth-century Poland and on the deistic leanings of the author of "History," Prince Bishop of Ermland. A. F. Dygnas

280. Kowecki, Jerzy. DYSKUSJA NAD OKRESEM 1764-1765 W UJĘCIU PODRĘCZNIKA HISTORII POLSKI [Discussion on the period 1764-95 in the textbook of

Polish history]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62 (4/5): 315-322. A meeting to discuss the second draft of part of the second volume of the collective "History of Poland" was held on 25 April 1955. Most of the criticism was directed against the chapter dealing with the historiography of the period, while that on the Insurrection of 1794 was praised.

A. F. Dygnas

281. Rostworowski, Emanuel. SPRAWA MILICJI MIESZCZAŃSKICH W OSTATNIM ROKU SEJMU CZTEROLETNIEGO [The problem of the municipal militias in the last year of the Four Years' Diet]. Przegląd Historyczny 1955 46(4): 561-584. Vice-Chancellor Kołłątaj first expounded his plans for a municipal militia in 1788. Between 10 May 1791 and 30 May 1792 these plans were discussed several times in and out of parliament, the most ardently by Deboli, the Polish Minister in Petersburg, the King and Kołłątaj himself. However the fears of a rising similar to the French Revolution voiced by the courts of Austria and Prussia, and the opposition of the right wing of the Patriotic Party frustrated the plans. Based on printed and MS material. A. F. Dygnas

282. Zgórnjak, Marian. ROLA PLEBANII W WYZYSKU CHŁOPSTWA I JEGO WALCE KLASOWEJ NA WSI MAŁOPOLSKIEJ W DRUGIEJ POŁOWIE XVIII W. [The role of the vicarage in the exploitation of the peasantry and their class struggle in the village of "Little Poland" in the second half of the eighteenth century]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(4/5): 80-107. Discusses all the sources of a vicar's income in the rural parishes, and describes the relationship among vicarage, peasantry and manor. Severe criticism is made, with examples of exploitation of the peasantry. Based on published material, documents of episcopal visitations and court proceedings. A. F. Dygnas

R U S S I A

283. Rea, Robert A. JOHN BLANKETT AND THE RUSSIAN NAVY IN 1774. Mariner's Mirror 1955 41(3): 245-249. Publishes and comments on a letter from Lieutenant, later Admiral Blankett, to the Earl of Shelburne dated 25 December 1777, which surveys Russian naval resources, and describes Russia as he found the country on his visit there in 1774. J. A. S. Grenville

284. Volodarskaia, Ch. G. PEREKHOD K VOL'NONAEM-NOMU TRUDU NA PEROVOI RUSSKOI BUMAGOPRIADIL'NE [Transition to free hired labor at the first Russian cotton-spinning mill]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (11): 76-82. Analyzes the composition of the labor force of the first Russian cotton mill. The increasing use of machinery led to the decline of serf labor and the proportional increase of free hired labor during the first half of the nineteenth century. Based on unpublished archival sources. M. Raëff

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

285. Fleisher, F. MARY COLERIDGE AND ADOLF RIBBING. Notes and Queries 1955 2(12): 538-540. Mary Coleridge, in her book The King With Two Faces (London: Edward Arnold, 1897), may have stumbled on an historical truth when she wrote that Count Adolf Ribbing, one of the group of conspirators at the ball in March 1792 when Gustavus was shot by Captain

Ankarström, was betrayed by a friend for the sake of financial reward. J. A. S. Grenville

SPAIN

286. Alcazar Molina, Cayetano (Univ. of Madrid). IDEAS POLITICAS DE FLORIDABLANCA. DEL DESPOTISMO ILUSTRADO A LA REVOLUCION FRANCESA Y NAPOLEON (1766-1808) [Floridablanca's political ideas. From enlightened despotism to the French Revolution and Napoleon (1766-1808)]. Revista de Estudios Políticos 1955 (79): 35-66. Informative notes on Floridablanca's activities as Attorney General of Castile and Ambassador in Rome are followed by an analysis of his political ideas, based chiefly on the "Instrucción Reservada" he wrote as a pattern for the Junta de Estado. The evolution of his ideas in relation to the Encyclopedia, the French Revolution and the difficulties caused by the French invasion of Spain are examined. Floridablanca was a typical representative of enlightened despotism and a strong defender of tradition against the new ideas put forward by revolutionary Europe.

Maria Gómez Molleda

287. Artola, Miguel (Instituto Fernandez de Oviedo, C.S.I.C.). DIFUSION DE LA IDEOLOGIA REVOLUCIONARIA EN LOS ORIGENES DEL LIBERALISMO ESPAÑOL [Diffusion of revolutionary ideas in the origins of Spanish liberalism]. Arbor 1955 31(115/116): 476-490. A study of the surreptitious means used to diffuse the propaganda of the French Revolution in Spain, of Spanish aid both in and outside the country and the restless atmosphere of the years 1789 to 1794, during which the Spanish liberal way of thinking, openly revealed fourteen years later, had its origin. Maria Gómez Molleda

Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

288. Dermigny, L., and G. Debien. LA REVOLUTION AUX ANTILLES. JOURNAL MARITIME DU COMMANDEUR DE VILLEVIELLE COMMANDANT DE LA FREGATE LA DIDON (SEPTEMBRE 1790 - SEPTEMBRE 1792) (SUITE ET FIN) [The Revolution in the Antilles. Log-book of Commander de Villevielle, commandant of the frigate "La Didon" (September 1790 - September 1792) (Conclusion)]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1955 9(2): 250-271. The log-book entries from November 1791 - September 1792 record the expedition of the Didon with two other vessels to Santo Domingo to aid the French settlers in their struggle against the revolted slaves, the mutiny of the ships' crew, the disturbances in Saint-Pierre and Fort-Royal, Martinique, the mutiny of the garrison regiments of Fort-Royal and the burning of the town, the foundering of the Didon off Guadeloupe, and Villevielle's departure for England to join cause with the French émigrés. H A Staff

See also: 1: 2964

289. McPheeters, D.W. (Syracuse Univ.). THE DISTINGUISHED PERUVIAN SCHOLAR COSME BUENO, 1711-1798. Hispanic American Historical Review 1955 35(4): 484-491. Presents a brief biography of the Aragonese-born scholar, who spent most of his life in the Vice-royalty of Peru. In 1758 he was appointed First Cosmographer of the Realm, and held

the chair of mathematics at San Marcos University. His major work was Descripciones de provincias [Descriptions of the provinces], published in the Lima almanachs for the years 1763-1772 and 1774-1778. R. B. McCornack

United States of America

See also: 233, 398

290. Anderson, Olive. AMERICAN ESCAPES FROM BRITISH NAVAL PRISONS DURING THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. Mariner's Mirror 1955 41(3): 238-240. The high number of successful escapes by American sailors was not due solely to their audacity, but also to the lax way in which they were guarded, and the support they enjoyed from British sympathizers. Moreover, some of the escapes were merely shams, prisoner and guard sharing the reward for recapture. Based on British Admiralty Archives.

J. A. S. Grenville

291. Boyd, Julian P. (Princeton Univ.). THE MURDER OF GEORGE WYTHE. William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(4): 513-542. A critical and historical graphical analysis. Wythe's death was the aim of the murderer, who, ironically, escaped the gallows because the chancellor, although he favored emancipation, had continued the prohibition of Negro testimony against whites. The legend that a servant and prospective beneficiary under Wythe's will was the intended victim, originated in the 1850's and has been perpetuated since then. It was born of desire to warn against racial hostility arising from excessive Negro freedom. Based on letters to Jefferson and other primary sources. E. Oberholzer, See also: 299

292. Brown, Alexander C. (Newport News, Va., Daily Press). AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE FORTY YEARS OF JOHN ELGAR, 1784-1858, BUILDER OF AMERICA'S FIRST IRON SHIP. William and Mary Quarterly 1956 13(1): 87-93. The story of a farm boy turned engineer, with an introduction and notes. E. Oberholzer, J

293. Caldwell, Norman W. (Southern Illinois University). THE ENLISTED SOLDIER AT THE FRONTIER POST, 1790-1814. Mid-America 1955 37(4): 195-204. Describes the lot of the common frontier soldier of this period. Recruiting activities were sometimes the major operation at frontier posts. The common soldier was "reasonably well clothed," not so well housed or fed. Disciplinary problems were common with drunkenness and desertion especially prevalent. Based on army records and correspondence.

R. F. Campbell

294. Charles, Joseph (deceased). THE JAY TREATY: THE ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN PARTY SYSTEM. William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(4): 581-630. The last of three articles, largely based on primary sources. Non-party voting in the House of Representatives declined from 42 per cent to 7 per cent between 1790 and 1796, the years of party formation. Before 1793 domestic issues dominated politics. In the next five years foreign relations, which, however, were rooted in the domestic party conflict, held sway. The Jay Treaty made Jefferson a party leader, altered party alignments, and closed party ranks. After 1798, the dangers of the Federalist legislation overshadowed the threat of a war with France. The party conflict was not based on prin-

iples, but was a struggle between two groups engaged in the pursuit of power. The article throws some light on Hamilton and John Adams.

See also: 1: 2038, 2973.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

295. Commager, Henry Steele (Columbia Univ.). FRANKLIN STILL SPEAKS TO US. New York Times Magazine 1955 15 February: 19, 74, 76. Sketches the personal characteristics and basic ideas of Benjamin Franklin that have made him "survive" as a truly representative American. R. F. Campbell

296. Cross, Jack L. JOHN MARSHALL ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND ON AMERICAN POLITICS. William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(4): 630-649. Nine letters with an introduction. Four, dated 1797 and sent from Europe to Pickering, discuss the French Revolution. Five are addressed to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, two each discussing the elections of 1800 and 1808, and the fifth, dated 1802, concerning the beginning of Marshall's biography of Washington. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

297. Cunningham, Noble E. (Univ. of Richmond). JOHN BECKLEY: EARLY AMERICAN PARTY MANAGER. William and Mary Quarterly 1956 13(1): 40-52. Based on Beckley's letters and other primary sources. The first clerk of the House of Representatives, in addition to being the Republicans' most valuable source of confidential information, was an effective party manager, active in the elections of 1796 and 1800, and "an early prototype of a now familiar figure." E. Oberholzer, Jr.

298. Flexner, Thomas James. WHAT WASHINGTON REALLY LOOKED LIKE. New York Times Magazine 1955 19 February: 28-30. Discusses, with illustrations, the numerous portraits painted of George Washington. R. F. Campbell

299. Hemphill, W. Edwin (Virginia State Library). EXAMINATIONS OF GEORGE WYTHE SWINNEY FOR FORGERY AND MURDER: A DOCUMENTARY ESSAY. William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(4): 543-574. George Wythe's death was premeditated by the chancellor's spend-thrift nephew, who sought to forestall discovery of his forgeries and to claim his inheritance prematurely. Though held for trial by the Hustings Court and indicted by the grand jury, Swinney was acquitted by the petit jury because of Wythe's forgiveness, while he was dying, incomplete autopsies, and the inadmissibility of Negro evidence against whites. Legal loopholes enabled Swinney to escape conviction on the forgery charges. Based chiefly on records of hearings in the Hustings Court (1806). See also: 291

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

300. McAnear, Beverly. COLLEGE FOUNDING IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES, 1745-1775. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1955 42(1): 24-44. Between 1745 and 1775 seven new colleges were founded in British North America. Such a development coincided both with a growth of the spirit of nationalism, and the persistence of sectarian discussion, such as the Old Light-New Light controversy. Years of prosperity also fostered such foundations. College promoters became interested in advancing higher education through affiliation with either a library company or a church. British-trained products were sought by the trustees as prospective presidents.

The greatest problem of administrators was that of getting the money necessary to keep the college open. As the colonial era closed some Americans were priding themselves that they had achieved educational self-reliance. G. L. A. Reilly

301. Malone, Dumas (Columbia Univ.). THE WILLIAMSBURG SPIRIT LIVES ON. New York Times Magazine 1955 4 December: 26-27, 30, 32, 34. A sketch of the cultural and political life of 18th-century Williamsburg (Virginia). R. F. Campbell

302. Muir, Andrew Forest. FRANKLIN SAMUEL RISING, RADICAL EVANGELICAL. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1955 24(4): 366-399. A brief biography of the missionary (1833[?]-1868). Rising saw "Romanizing germs" in The Book of Common Prayer. His radicalism influenced Bishop Cummins to withdraw from the Protestant Episcopal Church and organize the Reformed Episcopal Church. Incidental information on the West and on Mark Twain is included. Based on primary and secondary sources. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

303. Roth, George L. (Virginia Military Institute). NEW ENGLAND SATIRE ON RELIGION, 1790-1820. New England Quarterly 1955 28(2): 246-254. The early national period in the United States produced many satirical verses. At least 150 of these poems have survived; about half are political satire, others discuss religion in New England. One type satirizes the orthodox clergyman; another the foes of orthodoxy, notably the itinerant preacher who was considered a threat to the established church and the social order. W. J. Grattan

304. Smith, James Morton (Ohio State Univ.). THE FEDERALIST "SAINTS" VERSUS "THE DEVIL OF SEDITION": THE LIBERTY POLE CASES OF DEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, 1798-1799. New England Quarterly 1955 28(2): 198-215. The sedition trials in Dedham were attempts by the Federalists to cope with the political activities of the followers of Thomas Jefferson. Federalists feared that the Democratic-Republicans would capture state governments in 1799 and overthrow Federalists in the national election of 1800. The cases of Benjamin Fairbanks, Nathaniel Ames and David Brown reveal the Federalist attempt to intimidate Republican opposition. W.J.Grattan

305. Stamps, Norman L. PARTY GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTICUT, 1800-1816. Historian 1955 17(2): 172-190. The year 1800 marked the launching of a vigorous Republican campaign in Connecticut, which resulted in the building up of efficient organizations by both parties. The Connecticut legislature consisted of the Council of fourteen members, usually all of one party, and the House of Representatives of two hundred members, in which the Federalists held the majority. Records of voting show consistent party voting on almost all issues. The highest party organ, the caucus, consisted largely of members of the legislature, which ensured agreement between those who made party policy and those who enacted it. Based chiefly on contemporary newspapers. H A Staff

306. Stewart, Donald H. (Drake Univ.), and George P. Clark (Northern Illinois State Teachers' College). MISANTHROPE OR HUMANITARIAN? JOHN ADAMS

IN RETIREMENT. New England Quarterly 1955 28(2): 216-236. Manuscript journals of Dr. John Pierce, pastor of the Congregational Church at Brookline, Massachusetts, contain conversations held with John Adams after his retirement from the Presidency in 1801. Paraphrases of Adam's comments reveal a human individual interested in public affairs, education and theology till his death in 1826.

W. J. Grattan

307. Stowe, Gerald C. (Curator, USMA Museum), and Jac. Weller. REVOLUTIONARY WEST POINT: "THE KEY TO THE CONTINENT." Military Affairs 19(2): 81-98. A discussion of the strategic importance of the defenses of the Highlands centering on West Point

from 1775 to 1783. Attention is also given to the strategic use of this position by Washington.

G. J. Stansfield

308. Wright, Esmond (Univ. of Glasgow). WASHINGTON: THE MAN AND THE MYTH. History Today 1955 5 (12): 825-832. A brief survey of the early hero-worship of Washington, of the "swing of the pendulum from iconography to something like iconoclasm" under the impact of the New History, and of the partial return to a "central position" with D. S. Freeman. A rounded appraisal of him has been difficult because of the restrained character of his writings. "The root of his triumph in war and his skill in peace" is found in his integrity and his capacity for organizing.

W. M. Simon

C. 1815-1871

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 225, 228

309. Aleksić, Ljiljana (Institute of History, Serbian Academy of Science). STAV FRANCUSKE PREMA TURSKO-CRNOGORSKOM RATU 1862 GODINE [The attitude of France towards the Turkish-Montenegrine War of 1862]. Istoriski Glasnik 1955 (1): 23-43. Prints hitherto unpublished material, illustrating the conflicting attitudes of the Great Powers towards the two sides involved in this Balkan war. The emphasis is on the diplomatic moves made by France in support of Montenegro. Based on French Archives, Paris, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1862, File "Turquie" vols. 354-355, "Turquie-Scutari" vol. 13, "Turquie-Belgrade", vol. 14; Montenegrine Archives, Cetinje, Files of Prince Nicholas's Chancellery; Austrian Archives, Zadar (Zara), Presidial Files, etc. S. Gavrilović

310. Browne, Henry J. (Catholic Univ. of America). THE LETTERS OF BISHOP McQUAID FROM THE VATICAN COUNCIL. Catholic Historical Review 1955 41(4): 408-441. The first publication, with introduction and notes, of twenty letters written by Bernard J. McQuaid, first Bishop of Rochester, between November 1869 and July 1870, to the Reverend James M. Early, giving intimate impressions of the Vatican Council and the controversial question of the definition of papal infallibility. McQuaid was opposed to the definition and strongly sympathized with the inopportunist party within the council. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

311. Knapowska Wisława. MICKIEWICZ W LATACH 1853/5 W ŚWIETLE DOKUMENTÓW EMIGRACYJNYCH [Mickiewicz in the years 1853-55 in the light of documents of emigration agencies]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(6): 71-89. Publication of numerous documents, mostly from the Rapperswil Library (destroyed during the war) with a commentary. Shows the attitude of Mickiewicz to the Polish Legion in Turkey during the Crimean War, and his labors to reduce the tension between the different political parties participating in its establishment.

A. F. Dygnas

312. Mosse, W.E. (Univ. of Glasgow). HOW RUSSIA MADE PEACE, SEPTEMBER 1855--APRIL 1856. Cambridge

Historical Journal 1955 11(3): 297-316.

Describes Alexander II's insistence on continuing the Crimean War rather than accept humiliating peace terms. However, increasingly unfavorable diplomatic and internal developments, as well as new military reverses, led him to heed the warnings of his advisers. The Russians regarded the Peace of Paris merely as a temporary setback, to be repudiated as soon as possible. Based mainly on materials in the British Foreign Office and in Austrian, Prussian, and smaller German states' archives. S.H. Zebel

313. —. STAT'I K. MARKSA I.F. ENGEL'SA 1847-1849 GODOV [Articles of K. Marx and F. Engels, 1847-1849]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (11): 3-13. Russian translations of the following articles: 1) F. Engels, "Raskol v lagere storonnikov reformy 'Réforme' i 'National' - uspekhi demokratii" [The split in the camp of the advocates of reform - 'Réforme' and 'National' - successes of democracy] from Northern Star, No. 528, 4 December 1847; 2) F. Engels, "Fergius O'Konnor i irlandskii narod" [Fergus O'Connor and the Irish nation], Deutsche-Brüsseler Zeitung, No. 3, 9 January 1848; 3) F. Engels, "Revolutsiia v Parizhe" [Revolution in Paris], Deutsche Brüsseler Zeitung No. 17, 27 February 1848; 4) F. Engels, "Demokratischeskii kharakter vosstaniia" [The democratic character of the uprising], Neue Rheinische Zeitung, No. 25, 25 June 1848, and 5) K. Marx, "13 iunia" [13 June], Der Volksfreund, No. 26, 29 June 1849 (signed: "K. M-x"). M. Baeff

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

CHINA

314. Etō, Shinkichi (Tokyo Industrial Univ.). HÖKAN SEISAKU NO KEISEI--1834--NEN SHIN-KOKU NI TAISURU [The formation of the gunboat pulling toward China in 1834]. Kokusai-hō gaikō zasshi 1955 53(3): 143-166, and 1955 53(5): 380-401. Discusses Anglo-Chinese relations between 1820 and 1834, when the Napier embassy was sent; especially concerned with the relative profits gained by the two

tions in the Canton trade. Based on Ta-ch'ing nan-tsung shih-lu, Ch'ing-tai wai-chiao shih-liao, eh-hiai-kuan-chih, Chinese Repository, etc.

See also: 1: 497

M. Takabatake

315. Liu, Kwang-Ching (Graduate Student, Harvard Univ.). ADMINISTERING A STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY IN CHINA, 1862-1867. Business History Review 1955 (2): 157-188. The story of steamboat rivalry on the Yangtze river, from the point of view of an American firm, the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, which, after several years of severe competition, gained a monopoly in 1867. Discusses management problems, competitive factors, and financial problems. J. F. Doster

INDIA

316. Logan, Frenise A. (Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina). THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR: AN INCENTIVE TO WESTERN INDIA'S EXPERIMENTS WITH FOREIGN COTTON SEEDS? Agricultural History 1956 30(1): 35-40. Based upon manuscripts of government offices in Bombay. In the 1860's it is clear that India must improve its cotton if it is to compete successfully with or replace the United States as a producer. This was the more important in that the American Civil War had virtually stopped American cotton exports to England. Therefore, experiments were carried out with American and Peruvian seed but they were generally unsuccessful. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

JAPAN

317. Meissner, Kurt. EIN ALTER JAPANISCHER FÜHRER DURCH YOKOHAMA [An old Japanese guide of Yokohama]. Nachrichten der Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens 1955 (78): 18-22. A critical essay on the European and American trading colonies in Yokohama based on a Japanese guide book of western manners and social customs, published in Yokohama in 1863. R. Mueller

318. Ōishi, Shinzaburō (Takasaki Junior College). KUMATSU-KI NI OKERU KISEIJINUSHI-SEI NI TSUITE [On the system of parasitic landlords in the late Tokugawa period]. Shakai Keizaishi-gaku 1955 21(1): 1-59. Discusses the social status of parasitic landlords in the late Tokugawa period, giving actual examples. Such landlords oppressed the poor farmers and therefore had the same relationship towards them as the feudal lords. Since, however, this class itself was oppressed by the feudal lords, its status was ambiguous. This inconsistency almost led to its collapse, but the Meiji Restoration saved the class and it flourished thereafter. Z. Kawamura

319. Yamaguchi, Muneyuki (Kyūshū Univ.). HAM-KEI SHISŌ NO KŌSATSU [An examination of anti-Bakufu thought]. Nihon Rekishi 1955 88: 7-12. Discusses the political thought of the Mito School, pointing out that it was not opposed to the Tokugawa shogunate in principle, but rather to the particular men in charge of the administration. Z. Kawamura

Canada

See also: 391

320. Moir, John. THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CLERGY RESERVES, 1840-1855. Canadian Historical Review 1956 37(1): 46-62. Examines the terms of the compromise settlement of the Upper-Canadian Clergy Reserves question in 1840, the reaction of various pressure groups, and the reopening of the question by voluntarists and extreme reformers after 1850. The attitudes of the major Christian denominations and political parties are analyzed in connection with the project of nationalizing the religious land reserves. The final solution of the question in 1854 was a compromise between the principles of church establishment and voluntarism. Based mainly on contemporary newspaper accounts and private letters in several Canadian archival repositories. Author

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

See also: 236

321. Kuprešanin, V. BEOGRADSKI DEČACI ZA VREME BOMBARDOVANJA 1862 GODINE [Belgrade youngsters at the time of the bombardment in the year 1862]. Borba 1955 29 December. The history of the relations between Serbs and Turks in the city of Belgrade in mid-nineteenth century. Describes the Cukur Fountain incident (1862), as a result of which the Belgrade Turks opened fire from the fortress on the Serbian section of the city and provoked an attack by unarmed Belgrade Serbs. Based on eyewitness accounts published in local periodicals such as the Javor of 1883. S. Gavrilović

322. Milivojević, Dragoljub. KULA U PLAMENU [Tower in flames]. Politika 1956 1-3 January. A history of dynastic struggles in mid-nineteenth-century Serbia; describes the Gurgusovac Tower in Central Serbia, whose old Ottoman dungeons were used by the Serbian party in power to jail the plotting leaders of the opposition party. The tower was burnt down in 1843 by order of Prince Miloš on the expulsion of the Karageorgevich dynasty and the restoration of the Obrenovich. Based partly on the Serbian Official Gazette [Srpske Novine] of 17 January 1843. S. Gavrilović

323. Papadópoulos, Ch. (Nicosia, Cyprus). ANEKDOTA ENGRAPHIA PERI TON SCHOLEION TES LEUKOSIAS KATA TO DEUTERON HEMISY TOU DEKATOU ENATOU AIONOS [Unpublished documents about the schools of Lefcosia [Nicosia] during the second half of the nineteenth century]. Kypriakí Spoudai 1954 18: 103-157. A contribution to the history of education in Cyprus from 1859 to 1892, and, more broadly, to Cypriot social history. P. Topping

324. Purković, M. GARAŠANINOVO "NAČERTANIJE" [Garašanin's "Pattern"]. Poruka 1955 (27). Publishes the text of the "Pattern" which gave the policy of modern Serbia its revolutionary nationalist aim. The "Pattern" was secretly formulated during the reign of Prince Alexander Karageorgevich in 1844. Its text was made public for the first time in 1906 by Milenko Vukićević, in Delo Vol. 38 pp. 321-336. The present text is taken from Dragoslav Stranjaković, Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva u

Novom Sadu 1931, Vol. 4 pp.406-416. Some slight modifications are introduced from the text published in Jozsef Thim's Szerb fölkelés története, II (Budapest) pp.1-14. A copy of the original text exists in the State Archives in Vienna. The ownership of the original is not known. S. Gavrilović
See also: 325

325. Purković, M. JOŠ O GARAŠANINOVOM "NAČERTAN-IJU" [More about Garašanin's "Pattern"]. Poruka 1955 (29). The means employed to implement this "Pattern" included the creation of a vast clandestine organization under Garašanin's leadership, to conduct underground activities in neighboring territories. Some details on the "constitution" of this organization, the exact nature of its operations, and the boundaries of the Serbian zone of expansion are given in a manuscript left by Jovan Milinković (court registrar in a frontier town in western Serbia) who became one of the 52 confidential trans-border district directors ("Agents") in this organization in 1850. Extracts from Milinković's manuscript were published in 1897 by Milan Dj. Milićević, in Godišnjica Nikole Čupića Vol.17, pp. 9-12.

S. Gavrilović

326. Samoilov, S.I. NARODNO-OSVOBODITEL'NOE VOSSTANIE 1821 G. V VALAKHII [The national uprising of liberation of 1821 in Walachia]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (10): 94-105. Description of the uprising in Walachia led by Tudor Vladimirescu. Starting as a revolt against the Phanariot and Boiar rule, it eventually acquired strong nationalistic, anti-Turkish overtones as well. The radical character of the movement made it suspect to Alexander I and the Holy Alliance, but attracted the sympathies of the progressive Russian intelligentsia. M. Raef

327. Spyridákis, K. (Nicosia, Cyprus). HO HEGOU-MENOS TES HIERAS MONES KYKKOU CHARALAMPOS KAI HO CHEIROGRAPHOS KODIX TES HYP' AUTOU GENOMENES DIA-CHEIRISEOS TON OIKONOMIKON TES HIERAS MONES KYKKOU, 1821-1824 [Charalampos, abbot of the monastery of Kykkos and the MS codex of his financial administration of the monastery, 1821-1824]. Kypriakí Spoudaí 1954 18: 1-26. Throws light on the economic situation of the Cypriot monasteries under Turkish rule and their relations with the Turkish authorities. P. Topping

328. Tozis, G.A. (Thessaloniki). AMERIKANIKAI KAI ANGLIKAI PLEROPHORAI PERI TES EPANASTASEOS TOU 1854 EN MAKEDONIA [American and English information about the revolt of 1854 in Macedonia]. Makedoniká 1953-1955 3: 142-207. Treats of the rising of the Greeks in Epirus, Thessaly and Macedonia on the eve of the Crimean War, and the accounts thereof in New York newspapers and English publications. Gives a detailed description of the mission to the United States of Chrestos Evangelides, American consular agent at Syra, to seek aid for the revolutionists. An appendix (pp.183-207), not closely related to the foregoing, includes letters of Evangelides from a MS in the Houghton Library of Harvard University. Evangelides was a graduate of Mount Pleasant Classical Institution, Amherst, Mass., and of Columbia College (1836). P. Topping

BELGIUM

329. Lefebvre, Ch. SOCIALISTE BELGES ET FRANCAIS DE LA FIN DE L'EMPIRE AU DEBUT DE LA IIIe REPUBLIQUE [Belgian and French Socialists from the end of the Empire to the beginning of the Third Republic]. Revue du Nord 1955 4(148): 191-198. The Belgian government treated the Socialists far more liberally than France. Therefore one finds that much of the Socialist activities in Northern France were directed from Belgium. Special attention is given to the Brussels Socialist Congress in 1868. Based mainly on the archives of the département Nord and on police reports. H A Staff

FRANCE

See also: 40, 329, 357

330. Allem, Maurice. LA COUR DU SECOND EMPIRE [The court in the second empire]. Historia 1955 99: 329-336. Based on a book by the same author. Gives a picture of the court of Napoleon III around 1855, a portrait of the emperor and a description of his and Eugénie's activities. H. Monteaghi

331. Artonne, André. LES DEBUTS D'UN DIPLOMATE LA MISSION DE M. DE BOURQUENEY AUX ETATS-UNIS, 1816 [Diplomatic debut. The mission of M. de Bourqueney to the United States in 1816]. Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1955 69(1): 61-82. Based on French Foreign Ministry documents. Recounts the experience of M. de Bourqueney as eighteen-year-old French attaché in the United States in 1816. Enjoying the full confidence of his superior, Hyde de Neuville, the French minister, he accompanied him to Montpelier, Virginia, for the presentation of credentials to Madison, and later made the same journey alone to lodge with Madison Neuville's stern protest against an insult to Louis XVIII by a postmaster. In 1817 Neuville dispatched him to France to warn of Bonapartist plots to take Mexico and release Napoleon. Praised by Neuville, he was granted an annual salary of \$600 by Richelieu. L. M. Cas

332. Brogan, D.W. (Cambridge Univ.). THE FAILURE OF THE RESTORATION: 1814-1830. History Today 1956 6(1): 28-36 and (2): 104-109. The Restoration was foredoomed to be a failure, but the folly of the Bourbons and their advisers accelerated the disaster. The regime necessarily became an "alliance of the few and the many" since the clergy and nobility were the only reliable elements of the population; but they were also incapable of constructive government. The Restoration was not, however, an unmitigated failure: government was honest, the finances were sound, personnel attrition in the Church was halting, in foreign affairs, the conquest of Algiers and intervention in Spain were successful ventures. This account incorporates very recent French research. W. M. Simon.

333. de Féline, B. PASTEUR. ADMINISTRATEUR DE L'ECOLE NORMALE SUPERIEURE. Annales de l'Université de Paris 1955 25(4): 461-475. Pasteur entirely reformed the École Normale during his administration (1858-1867). The examination system was made more rigid, which led to better results, greater competition and increased prestige. Pasteur strove for at least equal recognition with the Polytechnique and for the assignment of worthy posts to past students.

e naturally devoted much energy to raising the standard of scientific work. His severity as an administrator led to two notorious student revolts.

H A Staff

334. Dupuy, Aimé. GEORGE SAND ET L'ALGERIE [George Sand and Algeria]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1955 2(2): 141-155. George Sand was involved for a short time in a scheme for the construction of an Algerian railway, and on several occasions she interceded successfully in behalf of political prisoners transported to Algeria. This latter activity illustrates the French opposition's exaggerated conception of the rigors and extent of "transportation." Based on material from George Sand's published correspondence, from national archives, etc. D. W. Houston

335. Fujiwara, Asako (Tokyo Women's Univ.). RUI NAPOLEON NO SEIJI SHISŌ NI TSUITE [On the political thought of Louis Napoleon]. Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū 1955 181(3): 1-11. Louis Napoleon's political thought was a composite of the "Great Napoleon" concept and republicanism. This apparent inconsistency was a response to the demands and protests of the small farmers whose existence was threatened by the progress of the industrial revolution. His temporary success, and his weaknesses, arose from his attempt to fuse incompatible ideas. T. Matsumura

336. Girard, L. (Univ. of Lille). CHEMIN DE FER CETTE - MARSEILLE [The railroad from Cette to Marseille]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1955 2(3): 106-125. Treats economic rivalries between the Péreire brothers and the P.L.M. (railroad company) concerning railroad construction in southern France in mid-nineteenth century.

H A Staff

337. Powers, Richard H. (Southern Methodist Univ.). EDGAR QUINET AND THE JULY REVOLUTION. Historian 1955 17(2): 191-214. Examines the assumption that Quinet's extreme nationalism was a result of his translating Johann Herder's Ideen zur Geschichte der Menschheit. Until 1830, Quinet was deeply rooted in the cosmopolitan tradition of Mme. de Staël, but the July Revolution changed his mind. Disgust with the government of Louis Philippe, and disappointment in his friend Victor Cousin caused Quinet to swing toward nationalism and republicanism.

E. J. Johnson

338. Roche, J. PAUL PREVOST-PARADOL. Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle 1955 (18): 83-96. Reconsiders the political ideas of Prévost-Paradol in terms of their influence on the Third Republic. Prévost-Paradol, a determined enemy of the Second Empire, held that a parliamentary regime was the best means of guaranteeing the high degree of civil liberty necessary for the government of the modern state. Many of his ideas were incorporated into the constitution of 1875. Based on Prévost-Paradol's writings and on commentaries thereon. D. W. Houston

G E R M A N Y

See also: 399

339. Brettschneider, Werner (Siesen/Harz). WEITLING UND BORN, DER PROPHET UND DER ORGANISATOR DES DEUTSCHEN FRÜH-SOZIALISMUS [Weitling and Born, the prophet and the organizer of early German social-

ism]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(9): 568-579. Summarizes the careers, ideas, and aspirations of Born and Weitling, early German Socialist leaders of the 1848 era.

F. B. M. Hollyday

340. Obermann, Karl (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). DIE DEUTSCHE EINHEITSBEWEGUNG UND DIE SCHILLERFEIERN 1859 [The German movement for unity and the Schiller anniversary celebrations of 1859]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(5): 705-734. After the failure of the bourgeois revolution of 1848-49 the democratic popular movement for German unity increased. Against the will of the governments of the various German states, notably that of Prussia, the popular masses turned the Schiller anniversary celebrations into a mighty demonstration of the desire for German unity. The disputes on the people's participation in the anniversary celebrations demonstrated the hesitating and yielding attitude of the bourgeoisie toward reactionary forces. Based on unpublished documents in the Deutsches Zentralarchiv Merseburg and in the Brandenburgisches Landeshauptarchiv Potsdam.

Journal (H. Bülter)

341. Schöler, Walter (Univ. of Rostock). SCHUL-KÄMPFE IN MECKLENBURG WÄHREND DER REVOLUTION VON 1848 [School struggles in Mecklenburg during the Revolution of 1848]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock 1955/56 5(Sonderheft): 311-319. Deals with the fight of the radical high school teachers of Mecklenburg for state-run schools (and civil service pay for teachers) against conservative forces defending locally controlled schools.

K. H. Mack

G R E A T B R I T A I N

See also: 262, 267, 314, 452, 457

342. Anschutz, R.P. J. S. MILL, CARLYLE, AND MRS. TAYLOR. Political Science 1955 7(2): 65-76. John Stuart Mill met Carlyle in September 1831. A fast friendship developed between the two men only to be broken by a careless accident in March 1835, when Carlyle's first volume on the French Revolution was burned. Carlyle succeeded in rewriting the volume, but after the accident his confidence in Mill was shaken. He also became suspicious of Mrs. Taylor and after Mill's second breakdown began to drift apart from him. Mill had admiration both for Carlyle and for Mrs. Taylor. This duality perhaps explains in part the antipathy which Carlyle felt toward him. S. L. Speronis

343. Blake, Robert (Oxford Univ.). THE 14TH EARL OF DERBY. History Today 1955 5(12): 850-859. Derby had no profound political principles, and disliked the dull day-to-day aspects of politics. He was handicapped in all his four ministries by lack of a clear parliamentary majority, by the hostility of Queen Victoria, and by the scarcity of experienced administrators at his disposal. In 1866 Derby took the initiative in changing the electoral system in an attempt to eliminate the first of these handicaps. He saved the Conservative party both from becoming a party of the squirearchy, as it might have under Salisbury, and from becoming an irresponsible faction, as it might have under Disraeli. W. M. Simon

344. Clements, R.V. TRADE UNIONS AND EMIGRATION 1840-1880. Population Studies 1955 9(2): 167-180. Examines the circumstances encouraging emigration and discusses the attitudes of labor leaders to this problem. The Junta were less interested than any other group of labor leaders in emigration as a policy. Union emigration expenditures were in most cases small and soon stopped. Based on printed sources, including parliamentary papers and contemporary newspapers. J. A. S. Grenville

345. Dunn, Waldon, ed. (College of Wooster, Ohio). CARLYLE'S LAST LETTERS TO FROUDE. Twentieth Century 1956 159(947): 44-53. These annotated letters, dated between 1864 and 1869, bespeak Carlyle's confidence in Froude, his admiration for Froude and for Froude's work. It is clearly shown that Froude was Carlyle's choice as his literary executor and biographer. The letters were provided by Miss Margaret Froude and Mr. Ashley Froude. Article to be continued. R. E. Planck

346. Healy, Valentine (San Luis Rey Seminary). LIBERALISM AND CHURCH AND STATE IN ENGLAND. Historical Bulletin 1955 34(1): 3-10. In the decade after 1832, Liberalism attacked the privileged status of the Church of England as a socio-political institution. Parliamentary debates reveal that in the fields of education, marriage and registration of vital statistics Liberalism acted as a solvent of the Church-State alliance and contributed to the development of the secular State. W. J. Grattan

347. Hughes, Edward. POSTSCRIPT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS OF 1855. Public Administration 1955 33(3): 299-306. Publishes, and comments on four documents from the Gladstone papers covering the period 1860-1869, which discuss mainly the recommendations of the Trevelyan - Northcote Report.

J. A. S. Grenville

348. Jones, A.G.E. FREDERICK JOHN HORNBY. Mariner's Mirror 1955 41(4): 303-307. Surveys the life of Lieutenant Hornby, 1819-1848(?), who took part in the Arctic expedition to complete the search for a North-West passage. Hornby probably perished, with the remainder of the expedition, on King William's land in the summer of 1848.

J. A. S. Grenville

349. Kennedy, Brian A. JOHN MARTIN'S DIARY, "JOURNAL OF VOYAGE FROM IRELAND IN THE CONVICT SHIP MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE (1849)". Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1955 (73): 3-4. (Ulster Society for Irish Historical Studies, No. 70). The two newspaper editors, Martin and O'Doherty, sentenced to ten years "...of transportation from Ireland for treason-felony" enjoyed special treatment on board ship: good food and wine, and exemption from "...a searching and humiliating examination of their persons" upon arrival at Sydney. The diary unfortunately gives minimal information about the treatment of the convicts. It is in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.

Dorothy B. Goodman

350. Large, D. THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND IRELAND IN THE AGE OF PEEL, 1832-1847. Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1955 (73): 1-2. (Summaries of Papers, Irish Historical Society, No. 88). Discusses the attitude of the House

of Lords towards legislation affecting Ireland, the policies of the Irish executive. The author includes a table of Members of the Lords, with figures of those possessing Irish land interests. Sources include the Liverpool, Peel, and Aberdeen MSS in British Museum; the Wellington MSS in Apsley House; the Monteagle papers, and the fragmentary diary of the Knight of Kerry, in the National Library of Ireland. Dorothy B. Goodman

351. Murray, Patrick (Rev.). MISSIONARY PRIESTS OF ALL HALLOWS COLLEGE, DUBLIN, FROM THE ARCHDIOCESE OF ARMACH, 1842-75. Seanchas Ardmhacha 1955 1(2): 94-106. An adulatory review of Father John Harty whose missionary zeal signalled the rise of a new Irish missionary movement and the Catholic revival in Ireland during the nineteenth century. Supplemented by a biographical directory of 55 priests. R. Muellem

352. Satō, Akira (Kansai Gakuin Univ.). 1830-IGIRISU KAIN NO KAIKYŪ KŌSEI [The class structure of the British House of Commons, 1830]. Keizai Ronshu 1955 75(4): 55-69. A statistical study of the class composition of the House of Commons on the eve of parliamentary electoral reform. Based on The People's Book, by the progressive William Carpenter. H. Imai

353. Shapiro, A.M. KARL MARKS I ANGLIISKIE TRUDY [Karl Marx and English trade unions in the First International]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (11): 83-94. An account of Marx's relations to and position in the English labor movement, 1864-1871. Stresses Marx's constant struggle against the liberal reformism of the regular trade-union leadership. The First International was moulded by Marx into an active, aggressive, and internationally minded revolutionary labor organization, despite the efforts of trade union leaders to make it serve merely reformist aims. Based on the writings of Marx and Engels, and on the contemporary labor paper, Beehive. M. Raeff

354. Tsuruta, Masaji (Tokushima Univ.). MIDDO-VIKTORIA-TEKI HOSHU SHUGI KEISEI NO ICHISHITEN [A note on the development of conservatism in mid-Victorian Britain]. Tokushima Daigaku Gakugei Kioku 1954 4(Shakai Kagaku): 33-41. Poses the question of whether the subsequent development of mid-Victorian conservatism was not implicit in the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. Examines the theory in connection with the case of Charles W. W. Fitzwilliam, a Yorkshire M.P. H. Imai

G R E E C E

355. Poulos, Jean. LA GRECE D'OTHON [The Greece of Otto]. Hellénisme Contemporain 1955 9(5): 328-329. A description and analysis of the role of the Great Powers in Greece during the reign of King Otto. The rise of Russian influence in Greece was characterized by the support given the Philorthodox Society by the Russian Ambassador Katafazy. Greece aspired at the annexation of Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia to round off her borders. She soon found herself preserving a state of humiliating neutrality as the result of the Crimean War and the defeat of Russia. British influence found itself without a rival after 1864 and Greece was pulled into its orbit, where she remains. S. L. Speronis

H A B S B U R G E M P I R E

356. Arató, Endre. A MAGYAR NEMESSÉG ÉS AZ SZTRÁK UDVAR NEMZETISÉGI POLITIKÁJA A SZABADSÁGHARC ELŐTT [National minority policy of the Hungarian nobility and the Vienna Imperial Court before the War of Liberty]. *Századok* 1955 89(2): 191-210. As a consequence of the colonial policy of the Vienna Court the transition from feudalism to capitalism was very slow in Hungary, chiefly in the regions with large population minorities. Depicts the minority policy of the loyal aristocracy and the opposition forces, Count Széchenyi vigorously attacked the latter, thus demonstrating the application of "divide et impera," an old governing principle of the Habsburgs. Based partly on unpublished sources. F. Wagner

357. Baxa, Jakob, ed. UNBEKANNTE BRIEFE VON ADAM UND SOPHIE MÜLLER. AUS DEM NACHLASSE KARL AUGUST VARNHAGEN UND JOSEF ANTON VON PILATS [Unknown letters of Adam and Sophie Müller. From the papers of Karl August Varnhagen and Josef Anton von Pilat]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1955 81(11): 1157-1165. Seven letters carefully annotated by the editor add to the documentation on the lives and activity of Adam and Sophie Müller. Müller, an Austrian official and protégé of Metternich, comments on the diplomatic situation in Paris, July-August, 1815. L. Hertzman

358. Pach, Zsigmond Pál. ADUALIZMUS RENDSZERÉNEK ELSŐ ÉVEI MAGYAR-ORSZÁGON [Beginnings of the era of Dualism in Hungary]. *Századok* 1955 89(1): 34-74. Applies Lenin's theory to the problems of the period of bourgeois democratic revolutions in the history of continental Europe. The Compromise of 1867 between Austria and Hungary was a decisive victory for capitalism, and the Habsburg dynasty. All major problems (national minority policy, public system, public education, state-church relations, etc.) remained unsolved. Based on unpublished material from government offices in the Budapest National Archives. F. Wagner

359. Sarlócs, Béla. A PESTI MUNKÁSSÁG FORRADALMI HARCA ÉS PROGRAMJA 1848-BAN [The revolutionary struggle and program of the workers in Pest in 1848]. *Századok* 1955 89(1): 75-95. Examines some unpublished documents to prove that the contemporary labor movement of the Hungarian Revolution had not only economic but also political objectives. Describes two mass demonstrations in 1848 which helped formulate the political aims of the working classes of Pest. F. Wagner

I T A L Y

360. Ciampino, Raffaele. DISAVVENTURE POLITICHE: U. RATTAZZI E G. MASSARI [Political mishaps: U. Rattazzi and G. Massari]. *Nuova Antologia* 1956 91 (1861): 109-116. Urbano Rattazzi, Italian Prime Minister in 1862, became the object of hatred of the leaders of the Risorgimento because of his attempt to stop Garibaldi's march on Rome by force. An anonymous letter threatening his assassination is given as an example of this attitude. The failures of the candidates for a unified Italy at the parlia-

mentary elections of 1865 in southern Italy led to great bitterness among the losers and their supporters. Selected letters of a defeated deputy, Giuseppe Massari, one of Cavour's collaborators, are presented as an illustration. W.E. Heydendorff

361. Gatterer, Claus. ITALIENS VERSÄUMTE REVOLUTION [Italy's missed revolution]. *Forum* 1955 2 (23): 397-398. The present crisis of the Italian bourgeois parties is inherited from the failure of the Risorgimento ideologies to align the Italian bourgeoisie behind their causes. R. Mueller

362. Hales, E.E.Y. (British Ministry of Education). GIUSEPPE MAZZINI: 1805-1872. *History Today* 1956 6(2): 136-142. A brief biographical sketch of "Europe's premier revolutionary between the years 1835 and 1860," who combined patriotism, democracy, and "the loftiest religious idealism" with a prodigious literary output and a record number of revolts. He was more successful, however, as a prophet than as an organizer of revolutions.

W. M. Simon

363. Romeo, Rosario. MOMENTI E PROBLEMI DELLA RESTAURAZIONE NEL REGNO DELLE DUE SICILIE (1815-1820) [Moments and problems of the restoration in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (1815-1820)]. *Rivista Storica Italiana* 1955 67(3): 366-417. Deals with the moderate legitimist government of Luigi de Medici (1815-20), who tried to restore absolute royal power to Naples and Sicily and allow some jurisdictional concessions to the Catholic Church but also tried to conciliate Muratists and liberals by non-restoration of feudalism, guarantees to holders of confiscated lands, amnesty and retention in office, and some civil liberties. He solved to some extent the serious financial problems and insisted on keeping Sicily in the kingdom without favoring baronial control. Based on unpublished sources in the Foreign Ministry archives of London, Paris, Vienna, and Naples and on printed sources.

L. M. Case

P O L A N D

See also: 396

364. Bobińska, Celina. IDEOLOGIA REWOLUCYJNYCH DEMOKRATÓW POLSKICH W LATACH SZESZCZDZIESIATYCH XIX W [The ideology of Polish revolutionary democrats in the nineteen-sixties]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1955 62(6): 3-51. Discusses the political ideas of radical Polish emigrants after 1863; analyzes their attitude toward the peasantry and its emancipation, the federation of Slavonic nations, and to the struggle between labor and capital. The author describes their co-operation with Socialist movements, their friendly attitude to Herzen, and their participation in the Paris Commune of 1870. Based on MSS in the Jagiellonian and Ossolineum Libraries, and on contemporary pamphlets and files of periodicals (Niepodległość, Gmina, Zmowa). A.F. Dygnas

365. Galich, E.L. O ROLI NARODNO-OSVOBODITEL'NOGO DVIZHENIIA V FORMIROVANII POL'SKOI BURZHUAZNOI NATSII [On the role of popular movements for independence in the formation of the bourgeois Polish nation]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1955 (12): 67-75. The formation of a single area of economic exchanges, and the popular movements for liberation (growing increasingly more radical as the nineteenth century

wore on) provided the basis for the formation of a bourgeois national consciousness in Poland.

M. Raeff

366. Gomolec, Ludwik. PAMIĘTNIK TOMASZA SZALCZYŃSKIEGO O POWSTANIU LUDOWYM W WIELKOPOLSCIE W R. 1848 [Memoirs of Tomasz Szalczyński on the popular uprising in Great Poland in 1848]. Przegląd Zachodni 1955 11(1/2): 249-265. Szalczyński, an active participant in the revolutionary movement and a district commissar, records a narrative of the 1848 uprising in Land Poznań in his memoirs, written in 1882. A list of the more important published memoirs relating to the same subject and a short biography of Szalczyński precedes the transcript of the reminiscences. E. Boba

367. Leslie, R.F. (London). POLITICS AND ECONOMICS IN CONGRESS POLAND, 1815-1864. Past and Present 1955 (8): 43-63. The Kingdom of Poland's inheritance of the Code Napoléon from the Duchy of Warsaw in 1815 placed peasants at the mercy of landlords. The Polish left wing demanded the granting of freeholds to the peasants, the conservative Agricultural Society advocated conversion to money rents. The immaturity of the Polish left wing is revealed in its repeated failures prior to the settlement of March 1864. The Tsar granted the peasants freeholds without compensatory payments, which destroyed the revolutionary program of the left wing, but also the justification for Russian rule in Poland. Extensively documented. H A Staff

368. Taborski, Roman. POLITYCZNA I LITERACKA DZIAŁALNOŚĆ APOLLA KORZENIOWSKIEGO W R. 1861. [Political and literary activities of Apollo Korzeniowski in 1861]. Pamiętnik Literacki 1955 46(4): 523-537. The father of Joseph Conrad came to Warsaw to establish a literary review, and to spread political propaganda on behalf of the party of the "Reds" (Czerwonych). His political broadsheets are summarized here, and his opposition to municipal election and his forming of the illegal "City Committee" (soon to be re-organized as the Central National Committee) are described. On 21 October he was arrested and deported to the interior of Russia. Based on published material. A.F. Dygnas

R U S S I A

See also: 284

369. Dolmányos, István. A DEKABRISTA FELKELÉS MAGYARORSZÁGI EMLÉKEI [Memories of the December conspiracy in Hungary]. Századok 1955 89(3): 425-450. Summarizes Hungarian recollections of the conspiracy of December 1825, as they appeared in Hungarian and German-language textbooks, periodicals, archives, and bourgeois historical writings. Based partly on unpublished sources. F. Wagner

370. Fedosov, I.A. KONSTITUTIONNYE PROEKTY A. V. BERDIAEVA V 40-KH GODAKH XIX VEKA [The constitutional projects of A. V. Berdiaev in the 1840's]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (10): 82-93. An analytical summary of the political views of A. V. Berdiaev--a young official arrested for harboring anti-governmental ideas. His manuscript writings, seized and preserved (unpublished) in the archives of the Third Section, show him as a moderate constitutionalist who gradually developed a more radical, and even socialistic, orientation. M. Raeff

371. Grunwald, Constantin de. IL Y A CENT ANS, LE TSAR NICOLAS Ier MOURAIT [A hundred years ago, the Tsar Nicolas I died]. Historia 1955 (99): 16-173. An episode from Nicholas I's private life his love for Varinka (Barbette) Nélidov, from 1845 to his death in 1855, and the attitude of the Empress Alexandra. H. Monteagle

372. Polikarpov, V.D. O MESTE ROZHDEENIIA ADMIRALA P. S. NAKHIMOVA [On the birthplace of Admiral P. S. Nakhimov]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (12): 113-114. Re-examining the archival evidence, concludes that Admiral Nakhimov was born in the village Spas-Volzhenskii of Smolensk province. M. Raef

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

373. Švābe, Arveds (Stockholm). OKUPANTU TAI-SĪTA VĒSTURE [History made to the orders of occupiers]. Ceļa Zīmes 1955 (26): 388-393. A review article on the recently published second volume of the History of Latvia from 1861 to March 1917--Istoriiā Latviskoi SSR s 1861 po mart 1917 (Riga, 1954), edited by Jānis Krastiņš. The book is Bolshevik propaganda in which history is written on prescribed patterns. E. Andersons

Latin America

(including HAITI)

See also: 490

374. Boyd, Willis D. (Valparaiso Univ., Indiana). JAMES REDPATH AND AMERICAN NEGRO COLONIZATION IN HAITI, 1860-1862. Americas 1955 12(2): 169-182. Redpath (a Scot) decried African colonization plans preferring a Negro homeland in America. He feuded with many Negro leaders and often assailed the authorities in Washington, but did enlist Haitian official sponsorship. Between 1,000 and 2,000 colonists apparently went, attracted by promises of land on easy terms, draft-exemption, etc. They suffered severely from poor planning and inadequate local co-operation. D. Bushnell

375. Chapman, Mary Patricia (Graduate Student, Stanford Univ.). THE MISSION OF ELISHA O. CROSBY TO GUATEMALA, 1861-1864. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(3): 275-286. A review of the accomplishments of Elisha O. Crosby as minister to Guatemala, with particular emphasis on his efforts to settle former slaves from the Confederate States there and in other Central American countries, and on his rivalry over trade issues with the British minister. R. Mueller

376. Giraldo, Ignacio. CORONEL ANSELMO PINEDA [Colonel Anselmo Pineda]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1955 42(485/486): 190-195. Biographical sketch of a Colombian soldier and administrator (1805-1880) who assembled and gave to the Biblioteca Nacional the Colección Pineda of books, pamphlets, etc., dealing chiefly with Colombian history. D. Bushnell

377. Giraldo Jaramillo, Gabriel. LOS VIAJES DE JULIAN MELLET POR EL TERRITORIO COLOMBIANO [The travels of Julien Mellet through Colombian territory]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1955 42(485/486): 183-189. Bibliographical note on the narrative of South American travels (1808-19), published by the French visitor Julien Mellet.

pecial emphasis is placed on his description of Colombia, visited in 1816-17. D. Bushnell

378. Justo Ramón, Brother. ATISBOS SOBRE UNA CONSTITUCION [Glimpses of a constitution]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1955 42(485/486): 144-156. Analyzes the 1815 provincial constitution of Pamplona, comparing it with similar constitutions and making brief introductory remarks on Pamplona province in the War of Independence. D. Bushnell

379. Knapp, Frank A. RESCATE DE DIEZ AÑOS PERDIDOS [The rescue of ten lost years]. Historia Mexicana 1955 5(2): 244-252. Reviews favorably Osorio Villegas' first volume of the Historia Moderna de México. The book throws light on the ten-year period preparatory to Porfirio Díaz' coming to power which has long been obscured by the polemics of Porfirian historians. The content and methodology are praised. The only significant omission is a failure to treat adequately the question of Benito Juárez' decision to remain in the presidency. R.B. McCornack

380. Lugo Lovaton, Ramon. EN TORNO A FRANCISCO DEL ROSARIO SANCHEZ [Concerning Francisco del Rosario Sánchez]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 18(86): 214-227. Miscellaneous data, mainly personal, referring to a leader of the Dominican movement for independence. D. Bushnell

381. Macaya Lahmann, Enrique. INSTITUCIONALIDAD MUNICIPAL EN LOS ORIGENES DE NUESTRAS PRIMERAS CONSTITUCIONES [The role of municipal institutions in the origins of our first constitutions]. Revista de la Universidad de Costa Rica 1954 (10): 63-74. Costa Rica enjoyed a healthy municipal organization at the time of independence, which influenced the first constitutions of the country even though they were based on the Spanish Constitution of 1812. The life of the municipalities as independent organizations ended in 1840 when centralization was imposed, but this experience in local self-government helped create liberty in the Costa Rica of the future. Article to be continued. H. Kantor

382. Rodríguez Piñeres, Eduardo. LAS DOS MORALES TRASGO DEL DR. MANUEL MURILLO TORO [The two moralities (a trait of Dr. Manuel Murillo Toro)]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1955 42(485/486): 157-166. Analyzes juridically and historically the action of Liberal President Santos Gutiérrez in deposing a Conservative governor of Cundinamarca in 1868, after the latter dissolved his state assembly. Finds Gutiérrez' procedure irregular, but denies the charge of inconsistency directed against Murillo Toro, who seemingly supported the president in his incapacity as Liberal elder statesman and condemned him as Supreme Court justice. D. Bushnell

383. Unsigned. SENTENCIAS PENALES DE LA EPOCA REPTANTIANA, DE 1822 A 1831 [Penal Sentences of the Reptantian Epoch, from 1822 to 1831]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 18(86): 275-292. Judicial decisions in assorted cases (smuggling, murder, etc.). Series to be continued. See also: 1: 2113, 3122 D. Bushnell

384. Vigness, David M. LA EXPEDICION URREA-MEJIA [The Expedition of Urrea and Mejía]. Historia Mexicana 1955 5(2): 210-219. José Antonio Mejía

and José Urrea plotted to organize an expedition in 1838 to overthrow the centralist government and replace it with a federalist executive, which would restore the Constitution of 1824. The expedition was defeated on the road between Vera Cruz and Puebla by General Valencia. Urrea escaped, but Mejía was captured and shot by orders of Santa Anna. Based on source material and contemporary accounts. R. B. McCornack

United States of America

See also: 306, 331, 374, 375, 494

385. Arrington, Leonard J. (Utah State Agricultural College). BANKING ENTERPRISES IN UTAH, 1847-1880. Business History Review 1955 29(4): 312-334. Describes banking enterprises in Utah and the tributary areas to the north and west. The early banks were in the main not Mormon institutions. The self-sufficient Mormon "Kingdom" appears to have been extensively penetrated by outside interests after the mineral discoveries in Utah and the neighboring areas in the early 1860's. No longer can pioneer Utah be viewed as an isolated and self-sufficient community, under the heel and rod of the Mormon Church. J. F. Doster

386. Bassett, T.D. SEYMOUR (Earlham College). A CASE STUDY OF URBAN IMPACT ON RURAL SOCIETY: VERMONT, 1840-80. Agricultural History 1956 30(1): 28-34. Based upon printed sources, particularly Vermont newspapers. By 1880, the rural population of Vermont was committed, as a result of urban influences, to improving transportation and industrializing, finding new specialities in agriculture and elsewhere, or moving. Better transportation enabled farmers to change from cheese and winter butter sales to year around butter sales, but Middle Western competition forced a further shift to fluid milk production. The tourist business was an important point of contact between urban and rural society. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

387. Coll, Blanche D. (Engineer Historical Division, Department of the Army, Baltimore). THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM, 1820-1822. American Historical Review 1955 61(1): 77-87. Deplores that United States social history accords inadequate treatment to the care of the poor. Describes in detail the rise and decline of the Baltimore Society for the Prevention of Pauperism and concludes that the Society's failure to obtain public help and sympathy in 1822, on the return of prosperity, was due to its obstinate belief that pauperism resulted from loose morals rather than hard times. R. Mueller

388. Cotton, Bruce (Gettysburg). PLACE OF LIMITLESS VISTAS. New York Times Magazine 1955 11 December: 9, 68-71. A description of present-day Gettysburg and a sketch of the famous battle, 1-4 July 1863. R. F. Campbell

389. Daly, L.J. (Saint Louis Univ.). SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS. Historical Bulletin 1955 34(1): 22-33. Reviews the life and social environment of Elias Kent Kane in Illinois during the period after 1814 when Kane settled in Kaskaskia as a lawyer. A leader of the pro-slavery faction, Kane was elected to the United States Senate in 1824.

He died in 1835, while serving his second term as senator. W. J. Grattan

390. Falk, Stanley L. (American Univ.). SOME CONTEMPORARY VIEWS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE: THE UNITED STATES PRESS IN 1823. Americas 1955 12(2): 183-193. A brief survey, showing that press reaction faithfully reflected public sentiment. There were a few doubts expressed as to the genuineness of the danger posed by the Holy Alliance, and scattered criticism of the implied commitment to defend Latin America; but these were the exceptions, and do not offset the generally unanimous approval of Monroe's message. D. Bushnell

391. Galbraith, John S. (Univ. of California). A NOTE ON THE BRITISH FUR TRADE IN CALIFORNIA, 1821-1846. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(3): 253-260. The failure of the Mexican government in California to enforce its authority and the lack of an established trading company permitted the growth of the Hudson's Bay Company there. Negotiations between the representatives of the Hudson's Bay Company and Mexican officials over hunting privileges and Canadian cattle purchases are related in detail. The history of the Hudson's Bay Company shows that profit motives alone and not the threat of foreign competition lured the Canadian trappers into California. R. Mueller

392. Gillespie, Stephen W. JOHN MURRAY FORBES, 1807-1885. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1955 24(4): 332-365. Quotes from the writings of the contemporaries of Forbes, an Anglo-Catholic priest who, after a ten years' interlude in the Roman Catholic Church, reverted to Anglo-Catholicism and became the first permanent dean of General Theological Seminary.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

393. Hanchett, William (Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College). THE BLUE LAW GOSPEL IN GOLD RUSH CALIFORNIA. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(4): 361-368. A carefully documented study of the influence of the evangelical churches, chiefly the Baptist and Methodist, among the pioneer gold miners in California during the eighteen-forties and fifties. Particular attention is given to their campaigns against Sabbath-breaking and drinking. Based on the author's doctoral dissertation submitted at the University of California. R. Mueller

394. Jones, Stacy V. G. O. P., CENTENARIAN. New York Times Magazine 1955 19 February: 22, 25. Describes the organization of the Republican Party in Pittsburgh, 22 February 1856. R. F. Campbell

395. Kennedy, John F. (U.S. Senator). ROSS OF KANSAS, THE MAN WHO SAVED A PRESIDENT. Harper's 1955 211(1267): 40-44. Recounts the role of Senator Edmund G. Ross in casting the decisive vote against the conviction of President Andrew Johnson and thus averting a congressional encroachment on the executive that would have upset the traditional constitutional balance. H. C. Deutsch

396. Lerski, Jerzy. AMERYKAŃSKI DZIENNIK MJRA HORDYŃSKIEGO [The American diary of Major Hordyński]. Kultura 1955 9(12): 86-107. Publication of the diary of a Polish major, who emigrated to the USA

after the failure of the Polish rising of 1830-31. After writing a book there: History of the Late Polish Revolution and the Events of the Campaign (Boston: 1833), he went back to fight for Poland's independence. The diary contains opinions on people he met during his stay in the country and shows the author's patriotic and radical convictions. A. F. Dygnas

397. Moses, Raphael J. (Major). AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN UNRECONSTRUCTED SOUTHERNER. Commentary 1955 19(6): 522-540. A member of the Georgia state legislature during the Reconstruction Period writes of his life in the South from his youth (born in 1812) until the end of the Civil War, during which he served as a supply officer in the Confederate Army. Selections are taken from Jacob R. Marcus, "Memoirs of American Jews" (to be published).

N. Kurland

398. Nelson, Harold L. MILITARY ROADS FOR WAR AND PEACE, 1791-1836. Military Affairs 1955 19(1-14). A brief history of the roads authorized by the U.S. Congress during this period which were primarily located in the frontier area from Michigan to Arkansas. Includes two maps. G.J. Stansfi

399. Phelps, Reginald H. (Harvard Univ.). NEU ENGLAND UND DEUTSCHLAND [New England and Germany] Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(10): 1047-1050. New England scholars and poets began going to Germany in numbers after 1815. Connections were strong between Harvard and Göttingen. German theology made a particular impression, as did German scholarship in history and modern language and romanticism in literature. New England men trained in this broader world prepared the way for to-day's great universities. L. Hertzman

400. Praus, Alexis A. (Kalamazoo Public Museum). FATHER PIRET LANDS IN NEW YORK, 1846. Mid-America 1955 37(4): 229-235. A documentary extract from the journal of Father Andrew D.J. Piret, a Belgian missionary to the Great Lakes region, with an introduction by A.A. Praus. Describes his reactions to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. R. F. Campbell

401. Scott, Leland H. (Univ. of Southern California). METHODIST THEOLOGY IN AMERICA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Religion in Life 1955 25(1): 86-98. A summary of a doctoral dissertation, examining Methodist thought in America, 1825-1885 in relation to American culture. E. Oberholzer

402. Stevens, Harry R. (Duke Univ.). BANK ENTERPRISES IN A WESTERN TOWN, 1815-1822. Business History Review 1955 29(2): 139-156. Report on a study of bankers and bank directors in Cincinnati. "democratic banking in a democratic frontier society." The bankers' origins were diverse, and most of them had other business interests. Many of the bank directors were farmers. Their affairs, business, social, and cultural, were diverse, but were closely integrated with the life of the community. J. F. Doster

403. Stewart, Frank M. (Univ. of California). EARLY CALIFORNIA IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(3): 261-274. Relat

three controversies brought before the first and second sessions of the California State Legislature in 1849-1851, in which impeachment was requested. Impeachment proceedings, involving the first governor of the State and two district judges are examined. The author unearthes important data on the primitive standard of political, constitutional and social frontier history. R. Mueller

404. Ward, Barbara. 'THAT ALL SHOULD HAVE AN EQUAL CHANCE'. New York Times Magazine 1955 12 February: 15, 71, 72, 78. Describes the personal and moral qualities of Abraham Lincoln, and suggests that only in the spirit of Lincoln can we "underpin an alliance of free men" and fulfill the American promise of equality of opportunity. R. F. Campbell

405. Wendt, William R. (Col., U.S. Marine Corps). THE-SOMERS AFFAIR. Marine Corps Gazette 1955 39 (5): 46-51. An account of the events aboard the Brig Somers in November 1842, which became the last recorded mutiny in the United States Navy. The hanging of a midshipman and two seamen for attempt-

ing to take over control of the ship while at sea effectively concluded the mutiny and established the complete authority of the Captain of the ship at sea. P. R. Rugen

406. Whitridge, Arnold (formerly Yale Univ.). ANGLO-AMERICAN TROUBLE-MAKERS: J.G. BENNETT & J.T. DELANE. History Today 1956 6(2): 88-95. Bennett, the British-born, demagogic editor of the New York Herald, and Delane, the aristocratically connected editor of The Times, made much bad blood between Britain and the United States during the American Civil War. W. M. Simon

407. Yamamoto, Mikio (Ryūkoku Univ.). AMERIKA KYŪ-NAMBU NI OKERU HI-DOREI-SHOYŪ NŌMIN--DAI-NIJI AMERIKA KAKUMEI NO KŌZŌ HAAKU NO TAME NI [The non-slaveholding farmers in the "Old South"--toward understanding the framework of the "second American revolution"]. Shirin 1955 38(1): 21-34 and (2): 23-41. An attempt to clarify the position of non-slaveholders in the pre-Civil War period. Includes statistics showing this class to have been far more numerous than the slaveholders. H. Imai

D. 1871-1918

GENERAL HISTORY

408. Collotti, Enzo. L'IRREDENTISMO ADRIATICO TRA SLATAPER E TIMEUS [Adriatic irredentism in Slataper and Timeus]. Occidente 1955 11(5): 420-444. Until 1870 irredentism was synonymous with the movement for national unity, for the freeing of Venezia Giulia from Austrian rule. In the twentieth century it connoted an anti-Slav, chauvinist movement. Scipio Slataper and Ruggero Timeus are representatives of the old and the new irredentism. Slataper, who remained aloof from both Marxists and extreme Italian nationalists, believed that only co-operation between Slavs and Italians could solve the problems of Venezia Giulia. Timeus advocated immediate war with Austria and hated both socialism and the Slavs. His conception of Italian supremacy stamps him as a forerunner of Fascist Italy.

H A Staff

409. Dudden, Arthur P. (Bryn Mawr College) and Theodore H. von Laue (Univ. of California). THE RSDLP AND JOSEPH FELS: A STUDY IN INTERCULTURAL CONTACT. American Historical Review 1955 61(1): 21-47. Examines the encounter of different cultures and nationalities, when the members of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party gathered for their fifth party congress in London, in May 1907. The congress was composed of Bolsheviks, Mensheviks, Polish Social Democrats, Lettish Social Democrats and the Jewish Bund. Toward the end of the congress, the members ran out of funds and their return passage was financed by a generous loan from Joseph Fels, an American industrialist then residing in London. The authors describe Fels' difficulty to obtain repayment of the loan when the party was outlawed, and Lenin's eventual intervention to arrange for the repayment to Fels' widow in 1922.

R. Mueller

410. Grenville, J.A.S. (Univ. of Nottingham). GREAT BRITAIN AND THE ISTHMIAN CANAL, 1898-1901. American Historical Review 1955 61(1): 48-69. From recently opened British Foreign Office Archives, the author discloses the hitherto little-known British policy, during 1898-1901, to yield to the United States the control over the construction of the Panama Canal. The conclusion of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty in 1901 marked the British recognition of eventual U.S. supremacy in the Western Hemisphere and laid the basis of the U.S.-British alliance. British consent to U.S. control of the Panama Canal was motivated by her struggle for supremacy in South Africa and her efforts to meet the growing pressure of the German-Austrian alliance. The article especially concentrates on the participation of Lords Lansdowne and Salisbury and on the opposition of the British military leaders. Extensive manuscript documentation. R. Mueller

411. Hanák, Péter. A DUALIZMUS VÁLSÁGÁNAK ELMÉLYÜLÉSE A XX.SZÁZAD ELSŐ ÉVEIBEN [The deepening of the crisis of Dualism in the first years of the twentieth century]. Századok 1955 89(3): 359-414. Elucidates the formation of imperialism in Central Europe, emphasizing that so long as the Habsburg Monarchy counteracted Tsarist Russia's imperialism, its role was of vital importance. This function of the Empire ceased with the rise of German influence. Later the Monarchy put obstacles in the way of Russian revolutionary movements. Austria's domestic policy was based on the co-operation of finance capital with latifundia. Analyzes the function of the working classes in Hungary, led by the Social Democratic Party, and draws a parallel between the labor movements in Russia and Hungary. Based on unpublished sources. F. Wagner

412. Hill, Kurt Wolfgang. DIE TRAGÖDIE DES SYNDIKALISMUS [The tragedy of Syndicalism]. Zukunft 1955 (11): 330-332. Traces the influence of Syndicalism on the development of the French and Italian labor unions. R. Mueller

413. Hinkle, Olin E. (Univ. of Texas). THE RE-BIRTH OF LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING. Journalism Quarterly 1955 32(4): 441-448, 513. Traces the story of the introduction of the three-cylinder offset press around the turn of the 20th century and evaluates the contributions of Ira Washington Rubel, Alexander B. Sherwood, and Alfred F. and Charles G. Harris to the re-birth of lithographic printing. L. Gara

414. Kiernan, V.G. (Univ. of Edinburgh). KASHGAR AND THE POLITICS OF CENTRAL ASIA, 1868-1878. Cambridge Historical Journal 1955 11(3): 317-342. Narrates an interesting episode of British, Russian, and Chinese rivalry in Chinese Turkestan. The strong Kashgar state, created by Mohamed Yakub, was favored by the British as a buffer between Russia and India. However, following Yakub's overthrow by Tso Tsung-t'ang's "Agricultural Army," Chinese control of the region seemed preferable to a weak Kashgar vulnerable to Russian pressure. Based on contemporary published accounts and unpublished British Foreign Office records. S. H. Zebel

415. Mathews, Joseph V. (Emory Univ.). HERALDS OF THE IMPERIALISTIC WARS. Military Affairs 19(3): 145-155. The history of the war correspondents who reported "small wars" during 1860-1900 in Asia, Africa and North America. G. J. Stansfield

416. Saint-Aulaire, Comte de. UNE TRAGI-COMEDIE, GUILLAUME II A TANGIER [A tragi-comedy, William II in Tangiers]. Historia 1955 (99): 155-160. Fifty years after the Kaiser's landing in Tangiers, this article reprints the reminiscences of the ambassador, Saint-Aulaire, who was then first secretary in Tangiers. H. Monteagle

417. Voyenne, Bernard. LES ECOLES MARXISTES DE CAPRI ET DE LONGJUMEAU [The Marxist schools of Capri and of Longjumeau]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6 (70): 545-554. In 1909 Gorki and Bogdanov founded a school for Russian Marxists at Capri. Lenin, in conflict with Bogdanov, effected its closure, and founded his own school at Longjumeau for the purpose of indoctrinating young men sent from Russia. L. Loubère

WORLD WAR I

418. Czermański, Zdzisław. MY, DRUGA BRYGADA... [We, the Second Brigade...]. Wiadomości 1956 11(4): 1-2. Personal recollections of the battle of Rarańcz. After the treaty of Brest-Litovsk the Second Brigade of the Polish Legions, under the command of General Haller, broke through the Austrian lines to join forces with General Dowbór-Muśnicki in Bobrujsk, far behind the Russian lines.

A. F. Dygnas

419. Johnson, Robert L. (Capt., U.S. Marine Corps). ...AND BELLEAU WOOD. Marine Corps Gazette 1955 39(6): 18-23. An account of the action of

the 4th Marine Brigade in its first major engagement in France. P. R. Rugen

420. Mayence, Ferdinand. LA FALSIFICATION DES SOURCES RELATIVES A LA QUESTION DES PRETENDUS FRANÇAIS TIREURS A LOUVAIN EN AOUT 1914 [The falsification of the sources which have a bearing on the question of the franc-tireurs, said to have operated in Louvain in August 1914]. Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique 1955 (3/4): 155-171. An account of the atrocities the Germans were accused of, and of the heated discussion carried on during and after the First World War about them. Their point of view was advanced by an official publication of the city of Louvain, among others. Germany employed well-known historians to refute the charges. There were, however, leading German personalities who took the Belgian side. H A Staff

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

421. King, Nicholas. THE SIEGE OF MAFEKING. History Today 1956 6(1): 21-27. An account of the military and other aspects of the siege and of some of the principal participants, particularly Lord Baden-Powell. The siege was "the first time that the popular press had enabled non-combatants at home to follow every phase of a war." Although the garrison "made an invaluable contribution to British survival in the first phase of the war" by tying down a superior Boer force, "its influence on final victory was necessarily remote." W.M. Sim

Asia

422. Fujiwara, Yōko (Univ. of Tokyo). GIHEI UNDO [The loyalist movement in Korea]. Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū 1955 187: 1-12. An analysis of anti-Japanese riots in Korea between the Russo-Japanese War and the annexation of Korea (1910). At the beginning of this period Japan tried to demilitarize Korea, and as a result rioting spread all over the peninsula. 20,000 persons were killed or wounded. Events leading up to the annexation are discussed. Based on unpublished sources, such as the diaries or records of Japanese and Europeans in Korea, diplomatic documents, etc. S. Saeki

CHINA

423. Fujii, Masao (National Diet Library). SHIMAMATSU KŌSETSU NI OKERU TETSURO MONDAI TO BURUJOA SEIRYOKU NO ISSOKUMEN [One aspect of bourgeois influence in connection with the railroad problem in Kiangsu and Chekiang at the end of the Ch'ing period]. Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū 1955 183: 22-30. In 1906 the merchants of Chekiang and Kiangsu put forward a plan for constructing a railway line, but the central government countered with a plan for national ownership of railways. The political and economic activities of the merchants in this connection, the peculiarly Chinese nature of their industrial capital, and also the genealogies of Chinese capitalists are examined. S. Saeki

424. Masuda, Wataru (Osaka Municipal Univ.). RYŌ KEI-CHŌ NI TSUITE--BUNGAKUSHI-TEKI NI MITE [Liang Ch'i-ch'ao as seen from the point of view of literary history]. Jimbun Kenkyū 1955 6(6): 415-432. Liang Ch'i-ch'ao championed political novels in colloquial style more than ten years prior to the literary revolution of 1915, and his work laid the foundation for the revolutionary movement led by Hu Shih. M. Takabatake

425. Nakamura, Tadashi (Kyoto Univ.). SHINGAI KAKUMEI NO SHO-ZENTEI [The premises of the Chinese Revolution of 1911]. Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū 1955 10 (188): 1-13. A study of the revolutionary movement in Hunan and the surrounding areas from 1905 to 1911. The principal problems dealt with are foreign imperialist aggression, local autonomy, and the revolution itself. Based on Hsuan-t'ung Chêng-chi, Tung-hua Hsü-lu, Hsiang-shih-chi, Chao Po-yen-chi, Yün-chi-ts'un-kao, Chang Wên-jang-kung Ch'üan-chi, Hu-pei Ko-ming Chih-chih-lu, etc.

M. Takabatake

J A P A N

426. Miyamoto, Matahisa (Kanazawa Univ.). SHŌHŌ KAIGI-SHO WO TSUJITE MITARU BURUJOAJI NO SEIJI-TEKI SEICHO [On the political growth of the Japanese bourgeoisie as seen in the Commercial Code Conference Halls]. Kanazawa Daigaku Hōbun Gakubu Ronshu Tetsugaku Shigaku-hen 1954 12: 21-39. Political parties developed before the establishment of the National Diet, but the Japanese bourgeoisie became an extra-party political force. Commercial Code Conference Halls were at first dominated by privileged commercial capitalists, and consequently they did not participate in the democratic rights movement. Later, the influence of industrial capitalists became stronger, but these owed their position to government protection. Consequently, the Conference Halls and the bourgeoisie never assumed the role of an opposition.

Z. Kawamura

427. Ōe, Shinobu (Hiroshima Univ.). MINKEN UNDŌ SEIRITSU-KI NO GŌNŌ TO NOMIN--YOKOI SHŌNAN YORI TOKUTOMI SHŌE [Rich and poor farmers in the period during which the popular rights movement was organized--from Yokoi Shōnan to Tokutomi Shōe]. Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū 1955 186: 14-25 and 189: 23-34. Defines the nation-wide popular rights movement of the 1870's as an anti-feudal agrarian revolution plus a bourgeois democratic revolution, fought out under the condition of Japanese absolutism. Considers the parts played by the rich farmers and the peasantry of Kumamoto Prefecture and their political maturation. Treats the economic power of the rich farmers, the bourgeois spirit they evinced, and the Aso uprising to which they resorted after the popular rights movement had subsided. Based on Kumamoto Shimbun, documents in the Kumamoto Prefectural Office, etc.

Z. Kawamura

428. Sugii, Rokurō. PĀKUSU HINAN RONSŌ--JŌYAKU KAISEI-SHI NO HITOKOMA [The Parkes controversy--an incident in treaty revision]. Shirin 1955 38(7): 261-287. Considers the criticism of British Ambassador Parkes and his recall (1879-1883) as an important aspect of the Japanese treaty revision problem and of contemporary British policy towards

Japan. Based on the Yoshida documents (in the custody of Kyoto University), a letter of John Hope Hennessy (in the Ōkuma documents), F.V. Dickins and S. Laine-Poole: The Life of Sir Harry Parkes, newspapers, etc. Z. Kawamura

429. Tsuzuku, Chushichi (Tokyo). THE AWAKENING OF JAPAN FIFTY YEARS AGO. Eastern World 1955 9(12): 19-20. Chronicles the early days of Japanese Socialism in the first decade of this century, its international outlook and the hardships under which it was forced to labor. H A Staff

Australia

and NEW ZEALAND

430. Stevens, Norman D. LABOUR CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW ZEALAND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1890-1916. Part 2: 1896-1902. Political Science 1955 7(2): 128-138. The Liberal Party under Seddon was returned to power in the general elections of 1896 and 1899, and in both instances it received the support of Labor. Also included are tables listing the candidates and the results of the general election of 1896 and the by-elections of the period 1896-1899. S. L. Speronis
See also: 1:3210

Canada

431. Gillis, D. Hugh. SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S ELECTIONS. Canadian Historical Review 1956 37(1): 23-45. Based on the unpublished papers of Sir John Thompson, Prime Minister of Canada, 1892-94, in the Public Archives of Canada and Bishop John Cameron's extant papers held privately. Examines the factors which made Thompson's personal elections so controversial. There is no evidence to justify the charge that Thompson was elected solely through clerical support. This is the first published assessment of Thompson's elections, and sheds some light on the problems of Church-State relations in Canada during the early years of the nation.

Author

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

See also: 323, 325

432. Čakuleski, Golub. ŠTAMPARIJA U BITOLJU [The printing press in Bitolj]. Borba 1955 29, 30 November and 1 December. In 1908 the Albanian nationalists established in this Macedonian city a large printing press to reproduce their propaganda publications, such as the Baskimi Kambit [National Unification]. The press was organized so that it could print texts in all the thirteen languages spoken in this part of the Balkans. Based on the recollections of Hristo Kirjas, who was in charge of the printing press.

S. Gavrilović

433. Jovanović, Z.P. OTVARANJE UNIVERZITETA PRE PEDESET GODINA [The opening of the University fifty years ago]. Politika 1955 16 October. The University of Belgrade was established in 1898. From 1863-1898 it was the "School of Higher Learning" [Velika Škola]. Originally it was the high school [gimnazija] of Kragujevac and from 1836 to 1863 the Licée of Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

434. Kaclerović, Triša (pre-war Serbian Social-Democrat leader). POVODOM 50-GODIŠNJICE SMRTI RADOVANA DRAGOVIĆA [On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Radovan Dragović]. Borba 1956 7 January. Quotes in extenso an article by Dragović in Radničke Novine [Workers' Newspaper] 1902, No. 3, proclaiming the socialist program of national unity, at a time when Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, was the scene of a violent outburst by pan-Croat chauvinists against Serbs living there. S. Gavrilović

435. Mijušković, Danica. PRVI POSLANIK SRPSKE SOCIALDEMOKRATSKE STRANKE (1903-1905). DR. MIHAILO-MIKA ILIĆ [The first deputy of the Serbian Social-Democratic Party (1903-1905). Dr. Mihailo-Mika Ilić]. Istoriski Glasnik 1955 (2): 103-116. Examines Ilić's legislative work (1903-1905) as regards: 1) press laws; 2) labor, and 3) militarism in Serbia. Based primarily on contemporary Serbian socialist newspapers [Radničke Novine, etc.], memoranda read at workers' congresses, workers' proclamations, stenographic records of parliamentary debates, legislative enactments, etc. S. Gavrilović

436. Pavićević, Branko. ODJEK PRVE RUSKE REVOLUCIJE U SRBIJI [The echo of the First Russian Revolution in Serbia]. Istoriski Glasnik 1955 (2): 3-40. Treats the attitude of the Serbian workers towards the revolutionary movement in Russia (1905). The workers were critical of the Tsar's regime and favored the revolutionists. Based primarily on contemporary Serbian socialist newspapers.

S. Gavrilović

437. Skendi, Stavro. ALBANIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY, 1881-1912. Südostforschungen 1954 13: 159-199. The Albanians desired to live within the Ottoman Empire, but demanded the fusion of the vilayets into one, the establishment of Albanian schools and the adoption of the Albanian language in the administration. The success of the Young Turk regime in 1908 marked an upsurge of Albanian nationalism, which soon clashed with the concealed Young Turk objective of "Ottomanization" of the whole empire. Unfair taxes and centralization measures led to a series of insurrections in 1910-1912. The Albanian demands accepted by the Turkish government on 4 September 1912, on the eve of the First Balkan War, amounted to virtual autonomy. This period is marked by revolutionary activity in North Albania, political activity in the South, and the interest of the Great Power in Albanian affairs. H A Staff

F R A N C E

See also: 338

438. Bunakov, E.V. NOVYE SVEDENIIA O FRANTSUZ-SKIH ZAIMAKH 1871-1872 GG. DLIA VYPLATY KONTRIBUTSII GERMANII [New data on the French loans of 1871-1872 for the payment of war indemnities to Germany]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (12): 114-115. The loan of three billion francs was barely covered when it was floated. The claim that the loan brought in about forty billion francs is based on an advertising "stunt" perpetrated by the Thiers government. Based on an unpublished contemporary report to the Russian Minister of Finance.

M. Raeff

439. Cousteix, Pierre. INFLUENCE DES DOCTRINES ANARCHISTES EN HAUTE-VIENNE SOUS LA III^{ème} REPUBLIQUE [Influence of Anarchist doctrines in Haute-Vienne under the Third Republic]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1955 (13): 26-34. A study of the policies and activities of the anarchist-minded workers of Limoges and its environs between 1870 and 1936 with special emphasis on propaganda. Discusses the differences between anarchism and political action, the stimulation of anarchistic sentiment in the early twentieth century and relations with the Communists after World War I. R.E. Plan

440. de Soto, Jean. EDOUARD DE LABOULAYE. Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle 1955 (18): 114-150. Laboulaye was an intellectual leader of the liberal opposition to the Second Empire and one of the architects of the constitution of 1875. A strong state, individual liberty, and "associations" of interest groups mediating between them are the basic themes of Laboulaye's political philosophy. He envisioned a constitution patterned after the American model. His ideas, their sources and development are reconsidered. Based mainly on Laboulaye's writings.

D. W. Houston

441. Dollot, René (Editor, Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique). SOUS LES LAMBRIS DE L'ELYSEE. LA VIE DIPLOMATIQUE AU TEMPS DE FELIX FAURE 1897-1899 [Beneath the ceilings of the Elysée. Diplomatic life in the time of Félix Faure 1897-1899]. Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1955 69(1): 40-60. Gives intimate glimpses of heads of state Félix Faure, Emile Loubet, Queens Victoria and Wilhelmina, and King Victor Emmanuel III; of foreign ministers Gabriel Hanotaux, Théophile Delcassé, and Count Muraviev; of ambassadors Camille Barrère, Jules Cambon, Jules Jusserand, Sir Edmund Monson, and Count Tornielli; and presidential staff members like Armand Mollard, Philippe Crozier, and Commandant Lamy. The wives of statesmen are also discussed. Based mainly on General Legrand - Girarde's Un quart de siècle au service de la France.

L. M. Case

442. Lestien, G. (General). A PROPOS D'UN NOUVEAU LIVRE SUR LA BATAILLE DE LA MARNE [About a new book on the battle of the Marne]. Mercure de France 1955 (1098): 359-362. Based on General Gamelin's Manoeuvre et bataille de la Marne (Paris, 1954). Recalls the part played in 1914 by Gamelin in Joffre's general staff, and in 1940 as commander-in-chief. H. Monteagle

443. Pradon, Jacques. L'ECOLE DU "CORRESPONDANT" [The school of the "Correspondant"]. Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle 1955 (18): 97-113. Le Correspondant, a Catholic royalist political journal, exerted its greatest influence in the years 1871-75. Its contributors, "Liberal Conservatives" of a high order, advocated a thoroughly liberal type of constitutional monarchy. In general, while opposed to a republic, they recommended that it be loyally accepted. The political doctrines rather than their influence are here stressed. Based on material from the journal, and other writings of its contributors. Biographical sketches of the major figures are appended.

D. W. Houston

444. Yanada, Katsuo (Kagawa Univ.). JÜRÜ MERĪNU O HOGO KANZEI SEIDO - NÖGYŌ SEISAKU TO TEIKOKU HUGI [The protective tariff of Jules Méline--agricultural policy and imperialism]. Rekishi-gaku enkyū 1955 183: 10-21. Discusses the Méline protective tariff enforced by the Third Republic in 1892. The tariff was a compromise between big landowners, who controlled the small farmers, and industrial capitalists, who controlled industry. The former were subordinated to the latter. The tariff, which was imperialistic, did not have the approval of the financial organs. H. Imai

GERMANY

445. Droz, Jacques. PREOCCUPATIONS SOCIALES ET PREOCCUPATIONS RELIGIEUSES AUX ORIGINES DU PARTI CONSERVATEUR PRUSSIEN [Social and religious preoccupations in the origins of the Prussian conservative party]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1955 2(2): 280-300. The suppression of the revolutions of 1848 transformed all German parties into associations of material interests. The Prussian Junkers, isolated by the revolution, saw their religion, Orthodox Lutheranism, and their economic interests endangered. These two streams representing "principles" and "realities" were used by 1850 to form a united reaction and a new party, the Conservatives. The principal agency of this reaction was the journal Kreuzzeitung. Ultimately "principles" were sacrificed to "realities," and religion was made to serve Junker class interests. This has had serious consequences, because in the minds of other Germans reaction became a synonym for orthodoxy. The Protestant religion lost its hold on the masses, and the secularization of culture was dangerously accelerated. Based on material from the Kreuzzeitung and contemporary works. D. W. Houston

446. Eyck, Erich. HOLSTEIN UND BISMARCK. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(10): 1031-1039. A critical examination of The Holstein papers, volume I: Memoirs and political observations, ed. Norman Rich and M.H. Fisher (London: Cambridge University Press, 1955). Traces their fate, from the time of Friedrich v. Holstein's death in 1909 to their present publication. Disagrees with the editors' indulgent views on the role of Holstein in law suits against Count Harry Arnim (1874) and Prince Philip Eulenburg (1907-1908). Holstein was too careful to compromise himself on paper, or to leave his papers unscreened. Many of his notes were made long after the events. Example is given of an inaccuracy in dating that distorts fact to favor Holstein's argument. Holstein's derogatory comments on Bismarck, and his disagreement with the Chancellor on policies toward Austria-Hungary and Russia are examined. L. Hertzman

447. Heidorn, Günter (Univ. of Rostock). DER NOVEMBER 1918 IN ROSTOCK. (EIN BEITRAG ZUR GESCHICHTE DER NOVEMBERREVOLUTION) [November 1918 in Rostock. A contribution to the history of the November Revolution]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock 1955/56 5(Sonderheft): 181-190. Discusses the effects of the Russian October Revolution on Germany and, in some detail, the development of the November Revolution in Rostock. K. H. Mack

448. Herrmann, Ursula (Berlin). DER KAMPF DER SOZIAL-DEMOKRATIE GEGEN DAS DREIKLASSENWAHLRECHT IN SACHSEN IN DEN JAHREN 1905/1906 [The struggle of Social Democracy against the "three-classes suffrage" in Saxony from 1905-1906]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(6): 856-883. Under the influence of the first Russian Revolution, the struggle of the Saxon proletariat against the Dreiklassenwahlrecht took on a revolutionary nature. The Social-Democrat workers demanded that party leadership should make use of the means of mass political strikes; they carried out street demonstrations and mass meetings in all larger towns. In Dresden violent clashes took place between the police and the workers. The suffrage movement in Saxony was unsuccessful because opportunists dominating the leadership of Saxon Social Democracy frustrated its expansion. Based on unpublished documents of the Sächsisches Landeshauptarchiv in Dresden. Journal (H. Bülter)

449. Höfele, Karl Heinrich. SELBSTVERSTÄNDNIS UND ZEITKRITIK DES DEUTSCHEN BÜRGERTUMS VOR DEM ERSTEN WELTKRIEG [Self-knowledge and contemporary criticism of the German bourgeoisie before the First World War]. Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte 1956 8(1): 40-56. An analysis of the self-examination of this class, based on the "programs" of German high schools, 1900-1914--speeches by teachers and scholarly articles. In this atmosphere of general optimism about the future and enthusiasm for the present there were few people who deplored the disappearance of a sense of tradition, the uprooting of humanity and spiritual uniformity. Nationalistic and imperialistic thoughts were part of the philosophy of life of this class, which rejected the Social Democratic ideals of world citizenship. H A Staff

450. Jósza, Péter. KARL LIEBKNECHT HARCA A NÉMET MILITARIZMUS ELLEN, A NÉMET DEMOKRÁCIÁÉRT [Karl Liebknecht's fight against German militarism, for German democracy]. Századok 1955 89(4/5): 661-694. Germany's imperialist wars were always started by its ruling classes. Therefore there is no reason for collective indictment. In contrast, Karl Liebknecht's life work is a symbol of the German nation's attitude toward the cause of peace today; his ideology is revealed in his addresses and publishing activity. Based on published sources. F. Wagner

451. Sexau, Richard. RUPPRECHT VON BAYERN. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(9): 916-919. Rupprecht von Wittelsbach is described as a deeply sympathetic, talented and far-sighted individual. L. Hertzman

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 344, 421, 428

452. Halpérin, Vladimir. UNE IMPORTANTE ETAPE DU PARTI CONSERVATEUR EN ANGLETERRE: LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL (1849-1895) [An important step forward in the Conservative party in England: Lord Randolph Churchill (1849-1895)]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1955 2(2): 301-311. Summarizes the brief and stormy life of Lord Randolph Churchill. Discusses his meteoric rise to political prominence, his efforts to modernize the Conservative Party, and his ill-fated career as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1886. D. W. Houston

453. Hamilton, Sir Horace H. TREASURY CONTROL IN THE EIGHTIES. Public Administration 1955 33(1): 13-17. The exchange of minutes in 1887 between Welby, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, and G. J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, clarified the principles to be adopted by the Treasury in controlling public expenditure. When Lord Salisbury attacked the extensive power of the Treasury in January 1900, these minutes were again referred to by the Treasury in preparing for the debate on the subject. They are preserved in the Treasury records. J. A. S. Grenville

454. Jones, I.H. THE MEDICAL ASPECT OF THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN WILLIAMS BART G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., 1840-1926. National Library of Wales Journal 1955 9(2): 235-238. Reviews the work of Sir John Williams, a pioneering gynaecologist of the eighteen-seventies. J. A. S. Grenville

455. Langdon, A.J. VICTORIAN LANDOWNERS. Amateur Historian 1955 2(8): 230-231. The Return of Owners of Land (1873) lists the owners of more than one acre in England and Wales, the area owned by each and the rateable value of property. Despite a high margin of error, it is a useful basis of comparison with earlier records such as the Domesday Book and with more recent surveys. H A Staff

456. Lindsay, Kenneth. THE LIBERAL SPLIT OF 1886 IN THE COMMONS. Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1955 (71). (Summaries of Papers, Ulster Society for Irish Historical Studies, No.69). Discusses the motives propelling Members into the Gladstonian or Liberal Unionist groups: on the one hand, the personal influence of Gladstone and respect for the high proportion of Irish home rulers returned as compared with unionists; on the other, economic interests and antipathy to the revolutionary methods of the Irish nationalists, etc. Based on private papers of John Bright, Charles Dilke, H. Ponsonby, etc. Dorothy B. Goodman

457. Steer, B.D.G. DR. HAYMAN OF RUGBY, AND THOMAS HUGHES. Notes and Queries 1956 3(1): 38. Some extracts from the journal of Hayman, headmaster of Rugby (1869-1874), including a passage relating to his meeting with Thomas Hughes.

J. A. S. Grenville

H A B S B U R G E M P I R E

458. Beranek, Ia., and I. Dolezhal. VLIIVANIE RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII 1905-1907 GG. NA REVOLIUTSIONNOE DVIZHENIE V CHEKHSKIKH ZEMLIAXH [The influence of the Russian revolution of 1905-1907 on the revolutionary movement in the Czech lands]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (11): 94-104. Describes the intensified labor agitation and struggle for universal suffrage which spread through the Czech areas under the stimulation of the Russian events of 1905-1907. Despite the efforts of frightened bourgeois liberals, the working classes managed to put forth radical programs and revolutionary slogans and to express their solidarity with the Russian proletariat. M. Raef

459. Hannak, Jacques. PARTEITAG 1905 [Party Convention, 1905]. Zukunft 1955 11: 309-311.

Commemorates the Convention of the Austrian Social Democratic Party in Vienna in October 1905, which was instrumental in securing popular suffrage in Austria. The convention received inspiration from the Russian Revolution which occurred at the same time. R. Mueller

460. Radenić, Andreja. NEKOLIKO PODATAKA O ŠTAMPI U ZEMUNU SEDAMDESETIH GODINA XIX VEKA [A few details concerning the press in Zemun in the 'seventies of the nineteenth century]. Istoriski Glasnik 1955 (1): 45-59. History of Serbian newspapers published in this city when it was part of the Habsburg Empire. Based on Serbian State Archives, Belgrade, files of the City of Belgrade, the Zemun Magistracy, etc. S. Gavrilović

I T A L Y

461. Hughes, H. Stuart (Stanford Univ.). THE AFTERMATH OF THE RISORGIMENTO IN FOUR SUCCESSIVE INTERPRETATIONS. American Historical Review 1955 61(1): 70-76. An assessment of the interpretations of the Risorgimento after 1848 by Arturo Ca' Jemolo, Federico Chabod, Mario Delle Piane, and Gaetano Salvemini. The severity of these authors in dealing with the ills of parliamentarism in Italy arises from their inadequate appreciation of the difficult social and economic problems of Italy which Italian statesmen between Mazzini and Mussolini had to cope. R. Mueller

P O L A N D

See also: 365

462. Głowiński, Teodor. SESJA NAUKOWA POŚWIĘCONA 50-LECIEU REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 R. NA ZIEMIACH POLSKICH [Meeting of scholars devoted to the fiftieth anniversary of the Revolution of 1905-1907 on Polish soil]. Życie Szkoły Wyższej 1955 3(12): 75-78. Four papers on various aspects of the revolution read by T. Daniszewski; St. Kalabiński and F. Tych; Z. Młynarski; and Z. Kormanowa discussed, respectively, the role of the workers, of the peasants, Polish-Russian co-operation, and the political problems of the revolution. A. F. Dygnas

463. Kalabiński, Stanisław and Feliks Tych. WALKI MAS CHŁOPSKICH W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM W REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 [The struggle of the peasant masses in the Polish Kingdom during the 1905-1907 revolution]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(4/5): 3-5. Gives statistical estimates and characteristics of the various strikes and manifestations of agricultural workers and landless or poor peasantry. Describes the influence of the industrial workers and of the Social Democratic Party of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania. Based mainly on the official papers of Russian authorities, drawn from seven different record offices. A. F. Dygnas

464. Tych, Feliks. W ZWIĄZKU Z ARTYKUŁEM O POWSTANIU ŁÓDZKIM W 1905 R. [Concerning the essay on the uprising in Łódź in 1905]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(6): 68-70. Criticism of P. Korzec's "Powstanie zbrojne Łódzkiego proletariatu w 1905 r." [See abstract 1: 3264]. The Social Democrats of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania did not consider general strikes as the highest form of revolutionary activity, but they recognized even

when the possibility of staging an armed uprising of the masses. A. F. Dygnas

R U S S I A

465. Cherniak, E.B. ANGLIISKAIA I AMERIKANSKAIA ISTORIOGRAFIIA REVOLIUTSII 1905-1907 GODOV [English and American historiography of the Revolution of 1905-1907]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (12): 126-138. Surveys critically some of the works on the events of 1905-1907 that have been published in England and the United States between 1905 and 1955. Points out their inadequacy and their overwhelming bias towards the bourgeois, Cadet interpretation.

M. Raeff

466. Donii, N. R. VOORUZHENNOE VOSSTANIE NA EKATERINOSLAVSHCHINE V DEKABRE 1905 GODA [The armed uprising in the Ekaterinoslav region in December 1905]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (12): 19-32. An account of the revolutionary events and armed uprisings in and around Ekaterinoslav. Stresses the active leadership of the Bolsheviks and the vanguard role of the industrial workers. The armed insurrection in Alexandrovsk is described in detail. Based chiefly on unpublished archival sources.

M. Raeff

467. Gal'perin, M. Iu. RAZRABOTKA V. I. LENINYM AGRARNOI PROGRAMMY BOL'SHEVIKOV V PEROVI RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII [The working out by V. I. Lenin of an agrarian program for the Bolsheviks in the first Russian Revolution]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (11): 4-24. Describes Lenin's agrarian program (nationalization of land) which originated in his realization of the magnitude and revolutionary implications of the peasant movement in the first years of the twentieth century.

M. Raeff

468. Gusiatiukov, P.S. STUDENCHESKOE DVIZHENIE V 1905 GODU [The student movement in 1905]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (10): 74-81. On the basis of archival documentation describes the political avant-garde role played by the student body in 1905, especially in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The Bolsheviks were very influential among the students. The Bolshevik students actively helped in the preparation of the armed uprising in Moscow in December 1905.

M. Raeff

469. Iakovlev, N.N. MOSKOVSKIE BOL'SHEVIKI VO GLAVE DEKABR'-SKOGO VOORUZHENNOGO VOSSTANIIA 1905 GODA [The Bolsheviks of Moscow at the head of the armed uprising of December 1905]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (12): 3-18. Describes the preparation and course of the armed uprising in Moscow, stressing the Bolshevik contribution to its tactics. Also points out the mistake of not taking advantage of the disaffection of the garrison. Based chiefly on printed sources, with a few references to archival material.

M. Raeff

470. Kapustin, M.I. BOL'SHEVIKI SEVERNOGO FRONTA I BOR'BE ZA SOLDATSKIE MASSY V 1917 GODU [The Bolsheviks of the northern front in the struggle for the soldiers' masses in 1917]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (11): 105-113. Describes the Bolshevik tactics in winning over the soldiers of the northern front in the summer of 1917. Despite the opportunistic leadership of the Mensheviks in soldier organiza-

tions, the Bolsheviks consolidated their influence. At the order of the Central Committee, the Bolshevik organizations of the northern front directed their efforts towards holding the front against the Germans while at the same time foiling Kerensky's and Krasnov's efforts to divert the troops to suppress the Socialist revolution in Petrograd. Based on contemporary army periodicals and archival materials.

M. Raeff

471. Petrova, L.F. PETERBURGSKII SOVET RABOCHIKH DEPUTATOV V 1905 GODU [The Petersburg council of workers' deputies in 1905]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (11): 25-40. Describes the activity and tactics of the Workers' Soviet in St. Petersburg during the Revolution of 1905. The Bolsheviks were unable to direct the efforts of the Soviet towards open armed revolt in the face of the opportunist tactics of the Menshevik majority, and because they themselves (Lenin excepted) had not yet fully appreciated the political role of an armed uprising. Based on the contemporary Bolshevik periodical press and the works of Lenin.

M. Raeff

472. Petrovskii, G.I., L.G. Khanin, I.I. Kolosov-Sokolovskii and others. VOSPOMINANIIA UCHASTNIKOV PEROVI RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII [Reminiscences of participants in the First Russian Revolution]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (12): 33-44. G.I. Petrovskii relates the activities of the Soviet of workers' deputies in Ekaterinoslav. L.G. Khanin describes his work in 1906 as a Bolshevik party organizer among the railroad workers of Moscow, and his meeting with Lenin in the summer of 1906. I.I. Kolosov-Sokolovskii, describing the labor agitation in Kiev, points out how Lenin's international contacts helped to bring about co-operation between Czech and Russian workers employed in Kiev. Ia. Iu. Kliavin reminisces about the agrarian discontent and peasant uprisings in Latvia. I.G. Korolev-Batyshev relates the propaganda activities of the Bolsheviks in the repair shops of the Brest railroad line. I.R. Belopol'skii describes his part in the organization of a legal pro-Bolshevik publishing house, first in Odessa and then in St. Petersburg.

M. Raeff

473. Platonov, C. THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN: THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY. History Today 1955 5(12): 818-824. A brief military account.

W. M. Simon

474. Red'kin, P.K., and V.N. Firstova. O LITERATURE PO ISTORII KREST'IANSKOGO DVIZHENIIA V REVOLIUTSII 1905-1907 GODOV [On the literature of the peasant movement during the Revolution of 1905-1907]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (11): 124-128. Analytical and critical survey of the recent monographic literature on the peasant question and the peasant movement in 1905-1907. Makes reference to many unpublished dissertations on the subject.

M. Raeff

475. Shalaeva, E.I., and I.P. Leiberov. PROF-SOIUZY PETERBURGA V 1905 GODU [The trade unions of St. Petersburg in 1905]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (10): 18-30. Description of the Bolshevik attitudes towards trade unions in 1905. The Bolsheviks aimed at exercising political control over the unions while at the same time opposing the formation of party unions. The Bolshevik conception of combining economic and political strike

goals was accepted by many trade unions, thereby giving the party a great influence on the policies and actions of the proletariat. M. Raeff

476. Sokol'skii, V.D. NOVOROSSIISKII SOVET RABOCHIKH DEPUTATOV V 1905 GODU ("NOVOROSSIISKAIA RESPUBLIKA 1905 G.") [The soviet of workers' deputies of Novorossiisk ("The Novorossiisk Republic of 1905")]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (12): 76-86. Describes the formation and history of the revolutionary rule of the Council of workers' deputies in Novorossiisk. The collapse of the movement was due to lack of unity among the leaders, failure to rouse the peasantry, and the absence of good connections with other revolutionary centers. Based on unpublished and unused archival sources. M. Raeff

477. Tarnovskii, K.N. IZ ISTORII MOSKOVSKOGO UNIVERSITETA V GODY PEROVOI MIROVOI VOINY [From the history of Moscow University during the years of the First World War]. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta 1954 9(11): 117-131. While the "historic contributions" of Tsar Nicholas II were glorified by the faculty at the beginning of the war in historical congresses and publications, the rector's office of the University was practically turned into a branch of the Secret State Police, who persecuted and arrested all progressive students. Only the year 1917 brought a change in this situation, and zealous political activity spread among the student body. W. Walder

478. Topcheev, I.S. (Candidate of Juridical Science). VIBORI V SOVETI 1905 G. [Elections to Soviets in 1905]. Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo 1955 (8): 104-108. An analysis of the origin, composition, significance, role and activities of the workers' councils (Soviets) in 1905. These Soviets were "a new revolutionary organizational form of the workers" in Russia. K. Zamorski

479. Tschebotarioff, Bill V. THE EARLY DAYS OF RUSSIAN RAILROADS. Russian Review 1956 15(1): 14-28. A study of the most intense period of railroad activity in Russia (1880's and 1890's), with special emphasis on the pioneers of Russian railroad construction (P. von Derviz, S. Poliakov, I. Bliokh, and Savva Mamontov). Based on memoir material and contemporary periodicals and newspapers. Journal (D. v. Mohrenschildt)

480. Tseretelli, Irakli (Georgian Menshevik leader, member of the Executive Committee of the Petrograd Soviet and Minister, May-August 1917, in the Russian Provisional Government). REMINISCENCES OF THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION (PART FOUR). Russian Review 1956 15(1): 37-48. See also: 1: 1536, 2202, 3295

481. Tsertsvadze, M.V. KREST' IANSKOE REVOLIUTSIONNOE DVIZHENIE V GURII V 1905 GODU [The revolutionary peasant movement in Guria in 1905]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (12): 87-95. Descriptive account of agrarian discontent and peasant insurrections in Guria, Georgia, in 1905. The movement was strongly influenced by Bolshevik-minded workers from Batumi, it rejected the leadership of the Mensheviks, and adopted the minimum program of the Bolshevik Party. Based on archival sources and the contemporary local periodical press. M. Raeff

482. Ugarov, I.F. BOL'SHEVIKI VO GLAVE VSEOB-SHCHEI POLITICHESKOI STACHKI RABOCHIKH MOSKVY V OKTIABRE 1905 GODA [The Bolsheviks at the head of the general political strike of the workers of Moscow in October 1905]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (10): 3-17. Descriptive account of the organizational activities of the Bolshevik groups in giving political significance to the general strike in Moscow in October 1905. Although their influence was greatest in the big industrial enterprises, the Bolsheviks managed to play the leading role in organizing the Moscow proletariat. M. Raeff

483. Vasina, E.L. STUDENCHESTVO MOSKOVSKOGO UNIVERSITETA V REVOLIUTSIONNOM DVIZHENII 1901-1902 GODOV [The student body at Moscow University during the revolutionary movement in the years 1901-1902]. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta 1955 10(1): 125-126. The center of student political activity was Moscow University, where the first political circles were founded as early as 1889. The students were split into several groups, with restraining effects during the riots of 1901. In Lenin's opinion the calling up for military service of 183 Kiev students because of their participation in the strike movement, and arrests made in this connection, strengthened the alliance between workers and students, even though liberal student circles remained aloof from these developments. W. Walder

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

See also: 373

484. Cielēns, Feliks (former Latvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now in Stockholm). PIEKTĀ GAD REVOLŪCIJAS NACIŅĀLĀ ĪPATNĪBA UN VĒSTURISKĀ NOZĪME [National characteristics and the historical importance of the Revolution of 1905]. Ceļa Zīmes 1955 (27): 371-379. The Latvian revolution (which the author helped to organize) was not a Socialist revolution within the framework of the Russian Socialist Revolution of 1905, but a struggle of the Latvian nation against the oppressive Baltic German landed aristocracy and the autocratic tendencies of the Tsarist government. During the year of revolution life in the cities was comparatively calm, but there was violence in the rural areas and smaller towns. E. Andersons

485. Ērmanis, Pēteris (Ingolstadt, Germany). DZEJNIEKA MAINĪŠANĀS MAINĪGOS LAIKOS (ATMIŅAS PAR LINARDU LAICĒNU. II) [Changes in a poet in changing times (Linards Laicēns in memories. Part II)]. Ceļa Zīmes 1955 (26): 277-280, and: AIZVIEN KREISĀK, LĪDZ ... ATMIŅAS PAR LINARDU LAICĒNU. III [Drifting more and more toward the left, until ... Linards Laicēns in memories. Part III]. ibid. (27) 365-370. During the First World War Linards Laicēns was a fighter for an independent Latvia. He held the opinion then that all evils originate in socialism. In a pamphlet Latvijas Valsts (1917) he was the first to demand independence for Latvia. During the German occupation (1917-18), Laicēns leaned toward Social-Democratic groups. He gradually approached the groups he had attacked before and in 1925 he became the deputy of the Communist Party in parliament and was re-elected twice. In the winter of 1932/33 he fled to the Soviet Union and published several bitter attacks on Latvia. He disappeared during the purges. E. Andersons

486. Il'inskii, Ia. S. REVOLIUTSIONNYI 1905 GOD FINLIANDII [The revolutionary year 1905 in Finland]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (12): 45-62.

Describes the events in Finland under the impact of the Russian example. Stresses the class and revolutionary--rather than nationalistic--aspect of these events, in particular the role played by the Hammerfors manifesto. Based on published secondary sources and contemporary periodical literature.

M. Raeff

487. Kasparsons, Kārlis (former Minister of Education, now in Copenhagen). ATCERES [Memories]. Leja Zīmes 1955 (26): 272-275. Reminiscences concerning the period 1885-1895. The author discloses several factors in the struggle between organized (fraternity) and unorganized students which led to the organization of the first non-fraternal Latvian literary-scientific students' association at the University of Tartu (Dorpat). This was later infiltrated by Marxist students and closed in 1895. The Marxist leaders are pictured as drunkards and highly ambitious men who did not like hard work.

E. Andersons

SPAIN

488. Masur, Gerhard (Sweet Briar College). IGUEL DE UNAMUNO. Americas 1955 12(2): 139-156. Traces the development of Unamuno's thought from his first appearance as a member of the Generation of 1898, seeking to arouse Spain from stagnation, to his final disillusionment with both sides in the Spanish Civil War. An early "Europeanizing" trend is portrayed as soon giving way to a typically Spanish combination of mysticism and extreme individualism. Unamuno's importance for existentialist philosophy generally is also stressed. D. Bushnell

SWITZERLAND

489. Poirier, René. UNE NOIT SOUS LE SIMPLON [A night under the Simplon]. Historia 1955 (99): 279-284. The article, based on the Swiss federal railways documentation, recalls the story of the construction of the Simplon tunnel, which began in 1898. H. Monteagle

Latin America

490. Cosío Villegas, Daniel (El Colegio de México). SEGUNDA LLAMADA PARTICULAR [Second individual foreword]. Historia Mexicana 1955 5(2): 162-183. The foreword to the second volume (La vida económica en México 1867 a 1876) [Economic life from 1867 to 1876] of the contemplated six-volume Historia moderna de México. Explains the importance of the economic development of Mexico in this period, and touches upon some of the major points elaborated in the book; immigration, external debt, railroads, etc. Wide use was made of contemporary newspapers.

R. B. McCornack

491. Ford, A.G. (University College of Leicester). EXPORT PRICE INDICES FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 1881-1914. Inter-American Economic Affairs 1955 (2): 42-54. Formulates indices and compares them with the trend of import prices, concluding that the terms of trade were generally favorable

to Argentina during the period in question.

D. Bushnell

United States of America

See also: 385, 386, 392, 401

492. Abell, Aaron I. (Univ. of Notre Dame). AMERICAN CATHOLIC REACTION TO INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT: THE ARBITRAL PROCESS, 1885-1900. Catholic Historical Review 1955 41(4): 385-407. A survey of the reactions of leading American Catholics to the industrial conflicts of the late nineteenth century in the United States, and their suggested remedies. The majority of Catholic leaders favored arbitration of strikes and were opposed to laissez-faire philosophy. Based on contemporary Catholic newspapers and periodicals, and some unpublished correspondence. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

493. Andrews, Avery D. THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY. Business History Review 1955 29(4): 363-370. Personal recollections of an incident of 1900 in which Roosevelt, Governor of New York State, requested the author to investigate the mismanagement of the State Trust Company.

J. F. Doster

494. Brunger, Eric (State Univ. of New York College for Teachers, Buffalo). DAIRYING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN NEW YORK STATE, 1850-1900. Agricultural History 1955 29(4): 169-174. In the fifty years discussed, the New York dairyman shifted from the production of butter and cheese to that of milk for the urban population. The farm systems of cheese and butter production shifted to the factory system. Milk cattle and the handling of milk were improved, and the milk trade was brought under the close supervision of governmental agencies. Based upon governmental reports. Journal (W.D. Rasmussen)

495. Chamberlin, Eugene Keith (San Diego Junior College). THE JAPANESE SCARE AT MAGDALENA BAY. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(4): 345-359. An inquiry into the origin of the panic engendered by reported Japanese interest in setting up a coaling station in Southern California in 1907-1909. California newspapermen invented sensational charges of threatened Nipponese infiltration, while actually only American citizens of Japanese descent established fisheries and canneries there. The attitude of the United States government in negotiations with Mexico and Japan is also examined. R. Mueller

496. Doherty, Herbert J., Jr. (Univ. of Florida). VOICES OF PROTEST FROM THE NEW SOUTH, 1875-1910. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1955 42(1): 45-66. Though industry, a late arrival in the South, was accompanied by many of the same socio-economic problems that it had brought to the North, there were other urgent and uniquely southern problems. In general, these were caused by postwar economic chaos and by the presence of the freed Negro. An ex-slave, T.T. Fortune, emerged as a full-fledged social and economic critic. He was hopeful for the solution of southern problems by racial co-operation. J.C. Powell pointed up the evils of the convict lease system, which was also criticized and publicized by George W. Cable. Cable evidenced his distress over the lot of the Negro. Walter Hines Page pleaded for decent education for both races. All these critics were looked upon by

their Southern contemporaries as "crackpots" and trouble-makers. They do, however, show that the historian of the South must not ignore the existence of reform currents, however weak, in that region.

G. L. A. Reilly

497. Nash, Gerald (Graduate Student, Univ. of California, Berkeley). THE REFORMER REFORMED: JOHN H. REAGAN AND RAILROAD REGULATION. Business History Review 1955 29(2): 189-196. John H. Reagan, Postmaster General of the Confederacy and congressional advocate of the Reagan bill to regulate railroads in the 1880's feared monopolies in transportation and considered their control a moral problem. His advocacy of legislation was based on an emotional response to real and imaginary evils. In later years, as chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission, he changed his views when he became acquainted with the realities of the complex forces affecting railroad management. J. F. Doster

498. Navin, Thomas R. (Harvard Univ.), and Marian V. Sears (Harvard Univ.). THE RISE OF A MARKET FOR INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES, 1887-1902. Business History Review 1955 29(2): 105-138. The years 1887-1902 produced a solution to a troublesome problem created by the industrial revolution, that of capital inflexibility in the industrial segment of the economy. Incorporation and issuance of common stocks offered a potentially easy method of transfer, but its effective use had to await market acceptance. While a market for railroad securities had been established early, marketing of industrial securities went through several stages before the underwriting of issues by investment bankers became the general practice after 1902. J. F. Doster

499. Proschansky, Harris. THE ORIGINS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. Business History Review 1955 29(3): 238-262. The formation of the National Association of Life Underwriters in 1890 took place after a long period of experimentation with local life insurance associations. In the 1870's local associations to stamp out rebating and promote ethical practices by coercion failed and disintegrated. In the 1880's local associations using voluntary methods and promoting social acquaintance of members were successful, but this did not prevent their seeking adoption and enforcement of public laws to prohibit malpractices. The growth of a successful association is essentially a process of knowing and understanding the other fellow. J. F. Doster

500. Rae, John B. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). THE ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY: A MONOPOLY THAT MISSED. Business History Review 1955 29(4): 298-311. This company began with an error of judgment regarding the prospects of the electric automobile and grew into an attempt at monopoly. When it became evident that the gasoline car was to be the dominant type, the Electric Vehicle group tried to establish a privileged position by exploiting the nuisance value of the Selden patent. The company was a parasitical growth and ended in a well-deserved bankruptcy in 1907. J. F. Doster

501. Rezneck, Samuel. PATTERNS OF THOUGHT AND ACTION IN AN AMERICAN DEPRESSION, 1882-1886. American Historical Review 1956 61(2): 284-307.

The depression of 1882-86 was unique in that it lacked a sudden and spectacular beginning. Nevertheless its reality gradually became apparent, and a great variety of suggested causes and remedies were proposed. The activities of government agencies, charitable organizations, economists, farm and labor leaders, political theorists, novelists, and many others are described. A pronounced drift away from laissez-faire in the direction of social and political responsibility for public well-being could be noted. The article is based on labor statistics and periodicals. D. W. Houston

502. Schulte, Marie Louise (Catholic Univ. of America). CATHOLIC PRESS REACTION TO THE CUSTER DISASTER. Mid-America 1955 37(4): 205-214. A sampling of press opinion from "the most influential Catholic journals in the United States." Indicates no single reaction except for the tendency to attack the Indian policy of the Grant Administration. Only one Catholic journal, The San Francisco Monitor reflected hatred for the Indian. R. F. Campbell

503. Skeabeck, Andrew, Rev., C.S.S.R. MOST REV. WILLIAM GROSS: MISSIONARY BISHOP OF THE SOUTH PROJECTS AND PROBLEMS OF A MISSIONARY BISHOP 1876-1885. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1955 66(3): 131-155. A study of the work of a Catholic bishop in Georgia. This is the seventh and final article in a series on this missionary bishop, who promoted the cause of the Church in that state, and earned promotion to Oregon. C. G. Hamilton
See also: 1: 636, 1456, 2235

504. Thorpe, Earl E. (Southern Univ.). WILLIAM HOOPER COUNCILL. Negro History Bulletin 1956 19(4): 85-86, 89. Discusses the career and ideas of the Alabama ex-slave educator, William Hooper Councill (1848-1909), founder and for thirty-five years president of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College. L. Gara

505. Wells, Merle W. (Boise Junior College). THE IDAHO ANTI-MORMON TEST OATH, 1884-1892. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(3): 235-252. A study of legislative action in Idaho territory against Mormon polygamous institutions and political influence. The denial of civil liberties to the Mormon church and its members by the legislation of Idaho territory and of the United States Government caused the displacement of the traditional Mormon-Democratic party combination by a solid Republican bloc in Idaho State policies. R. Mueller

506. Williams, William Appleman. THE FRONTIER THESIS AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(4): 379-395. As a set of ideas, the frontier thesis, promulgated by Frederick Jackson Turner and Henry and Brooks Adams during the 'nineties, became the world view of subsequent generations of Americans and motivated in large part American expansion during the twentieth century. The author demonstrates the connection between the American frontier concept and U.S. endeavors to assure the triumph of democracy through both world wars, foreign economic aid programs, an official action against non-democratic countries.

Turner and the Henry and Brooks Adams' sober awareness that the frontier had vanished was not to ask Americans to seek new frontiers but heralded Charles

F. Beard's thesis of self-containment and Winston Churchill's subsequent plea for coexistence.

R. Mueller

E. 1918-1939

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 412, 584

507. Andersch, Alfred. THOMAS MANN ET LA POLITIQUE [Thomas Mann and politics]. Documents 1955 10(9): 1092-1108. Discusses the nature and significance of Thomas Mann as a political thinker. J. L. B. Atkinson

508. Barański, Zbigniew. NIEMIECKI TRANZYT KOLEJOWY PRZEZ POLSKĘ W L. 1919-1939 JAKO ZAGADNIENIE PRAWA MIĘDZYNARODOWEGO [German railway transit through Poland in the years 1919-1939 as a problem of international law]. Przegląd Zachodni 1954 10(11/12): 519-546. The Polish-German transit convention signed in Paris on 21 April 1921 was an implementation of the Treaty of Versailles. German transit through Polish territory was of a preferential nature in comparison with the convention on freedom of transit (Barcelona, 20 April 1921). The German attitude to the problem of railway transit was of a political, and not of a communications, nature. From the German viewpoint the transit question was always connected with the problem of frontier rectifications. The definition of transit and its place in international law is still in a formative stage. E. Boba

509. Dinerstein, Herbert S. (Rand Corp.). I. THE IMPACT OF AIR POWER ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE, 1933-1940. Military Affairs 1955 19(2): 65-71. Examines the concepts of German, British and French leaders on the relative air strength of their countries and the attitudes toward the use of air power. G. J. Stansfield

510. Erler, Fritz (Member of the German Bundestag). DIE ROLLE DER GRUPPE NEU BEGINNEN [The role of the group New Beginning]. Politische Studien 1956 6(69): 43-45. Clarifies and supplements J.C. Maier-Hultschin's article "Struktur und Charakter der deutschen Emigration" [See abstract 514], concerning the nature and activities of the Socialist group Neu Beginnen. H A Staff

511. Kolar, Vladimír. GENERAL ARMIJE [The general of the army]. Nedeljna Informativna Novina 1956 1 January. Refers to Ivan Gošnjak, Secretary of State for Defense in Marshal Tito's Government. Gošnjak was the head (interbrigadist) of the Communist Party internal organization in Spain during the civil war. The article makes references to the pre-war study and leadership training center in Moscow (the "Lenin School") which Gošnjak attended. S. Gavrilović

512. Lazitch, Branko. AFGHANISTAN IN DER SOWJET-POLITIK [Afghanistan in Soviet policy]. Ost-Probleme 1956 8(5): 149-152. Reprint of an article originally published under the title "La Russie soviétique et l'Afghanistan" [Soviet Russia and Afghanistan] in the Paris journal Est et Ouest 1-15 January 1956. H A Staff

513. McNeill, William H. (Univ. of Chicago). A CARTESIAN HISTORIAN. World Politics 1955 8(1): 124-133. A review article on A.J.P. Taylor's The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, 1918-1948 (London, New York and Toronto: Oxford, 1955), a volume in the projected Oxford History of Modern Europe. As a diplomatic history, based on the 'balance of power' principle, the author finds the principle tends to distort the history to the point that it becomes "Cartesian," a history from which all that is human is abstracted to achieve clarity for the idea. To this is added a style and a penchant for omniscience which is irksome.

G. Rehder

514. Maier-Hultschin, J.C. (Director, Landespressestelle Nordrhein-Westfalen). STRUKTUR UND CHARAKTER DER DEUTSCHEN EMIGRATION [Structure and nature of the German emigration]. Politische Studien 1955 6(67): 6-22. An examination of the structure and the political role of the German emigration. A clear distinction between emigration on racial and political grounds is not possible, as there was a strong Jewish element among left wing emigrants (Social Democrats and Communists). A careful investigation of the emigration of Social Democrats (especially the group Neu Beginnen) and Communists gives rise to the conclusion that in general German emigrants were consciously nationalistic rather than anti-national. H A Staff
See also: 510

515. Reitzner, Almar (London). ENGLAND AND THE SUDETEN QUESTION. Sudeten Bulletin 1955 3(12): 10-11. British public opinion was favorably disposed towards the Sudeten Germans between 1918 and World War II. Eduard Beneš' World War II policy succeeded in turning the British public against the Sudeten Germans, culminating in their expulsion from Bohemia-Moravia. J. J. Karch

516. Shimada, Toshihiko. SHOWA SHICHI-NEN SHANHAI TEISEN KYOTEI SEIRITSU NO KEII I, II [Circumstances surrounding the Shanghai truce settlement of 1932]. Ajia Kenkyū 1955 1(3): 76-99 and (4): 77-96. A study of the negotiations leading up to the truce at Shanghai in 1932, and of its relation to the League of Nations. Based on documents of the Japanese Foreign Office and memoirs of Japanese officials involved in the negotiations. S. Saeki

517. Sopicki, Stanisław. JESZCZE O CZECHOSŁOWACJI W R. 1938 [More on Czechoslovakia in 1938]. Bellona 1955 (3): 24-25. Continuation of an article in Bellona 1954 (2) on the situation on the eve of the Czech surrender, 1938. Outlines the general military strength of the Czechs, concluding that Czechoslovakia was "well prepared for war." H A Staff

518. Unsigned. ENGLAND UND HITLER [England and Hitler]. Nation Europa 1955 5(8): 9-18. Excerpts from the minutes of a conference between

Lord Halifax and Hitler, conducted on Obersalzberg regarding colonial issues, in November 1937.

R. Mueller

Paris Peace Settlements

519. Bierzanek, Remigiusz. SPRAWA GDAŃSKA W POLITYCE WIELKICH MOCARSTW ZACHODNICH W OKRESIE KONFERENCJI POKOJOWEJ 1919 R. [The problem of Danzig in the policy of the great Western Powers during the time of the 1919 Peace Conference]. Przegląd Zachodni 1954 10(9/10): 140-181. On the basis of printed documents and memoirs the author presents the diplomatic discussions and actions connected with the future political status of Danzig. The developments leading to the signing of the Treaty of Versailles are described against the background of the political and military changes in Europe, especially in Eastern Europe. One section is devoted to the repatriation of General Haller's army from the West to Poland via Danzig. E. Boba

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See: 549

Asia

520. Ishikawa, Tadao (Keio Univ.). BUKAN SEIFU JIDAI NI OKERU CHŪGOKU KYŌSAN-TŌ NI TSUITE [On the Chinese Communist Party during the Wu-Han regime]. Ajia Kenkyū 1955 1(3): 20-53. Discusses the relationship between the Communists and the Comintern from January to July 1927, and analyzes the shift from Ch'en Te-hsiu's course to that of Mao Tse-tung, essentially an agrarian revolution. Based on published documents of the Chinese Communist Party. S. Saeki

Europe

A U S T R I A

521. Matejka, Viktor. NACHRUF INS SCHATTENREICH [Requiem to eternity]. Tagebuch 1955 10(21): 1-2. An obituary of Cardinal Theodor Innitzer. Despite his noble humanitarian record and his love for Austria, Innitzer faltered in decisive moments to shield Austria--from Fascism in 1934 and from National Socialism in 1938. R. Mueller

B A L K A N S

522. Stefanović, Dragan. VALJEVSKI KOMUNARI [The Valjevo Communist councilors]. Politika 1956 1-3 January. The history of four months of Communist control of the Valjevo (Yugoslavia) City Council elected in 1920. The Council was disbanded by the Emergency Proclamation [Obznana] after it had submitted its budgetary proposals for 1921. The text of the draft budget is preserved in the State Archives. The Obznana was enacted under the pre-war anti-Communist Law for the protection of the state. S. Gavrilović

523. Unsigned. DVA ISTORIŠKA DOKUMENTA [Two historical documents]. Poruka 1954: 19. Publication of the text of two recent documents relating

to Yugoslav internal affairs. The first sets forth the program of the opposition parties in pre-war Yugoslavia ("Agreement made in 1937 between the United Opposition and the Agrarian Democratic Coalition"). The second records the program formulated by various political parties and organizations including Mihailović's group in 1944 ("Baška Resolution"). S. Gavrilović

C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

524. Čulen, Constantine. LETTRICH'S HISTORY OF SLOVAKIA. Slovakia 1955 4(17): 21-38. A devastating critique of Lettrich's "History" attacking him mainly on two points: first, Lettrich's statistics are either fabricated or drawn from unreliable Magyar statistics when it suits his purpose; second, the view that only Catholics were Nazis and anti-Semites. Lettrich quotes at length derogatory statements on Jews from Catholic source ignoring similar plentiful statements by Lutherans. K. Chamberlain

525. Hrobak, P.A. KERNER'S CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Cont'd.) HISTORY OR PROPAGANDA? Slovakia 1955 4(17): 55-63. Chapters V, VI and VII of Kerner's book are sharply attacked because they were written from a quite exclusively Czech point of view. Chapter V completely ignores the role played by the Slovak League of America in the establishment of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. Chapter VI is criticized for the loose comparison of the preambles of the American and Czecho-Slovak constitutions. K. Chamberlain

E I R E

526. Chubb, B. (Trinity College, Dublin). CABINET GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND. Political Studies 1955 3(3): 256-274. Describes the system of government envisaged in the Irish Free State Constitution of 1922. Though the framers of the Irish constitution sought to avoid a slavish imitation of the British system, from the beginning the Irish government tended to approach the British pattern more and more closely, due to the structure of the Irish party system. This was particularly evident in Mr. de Valera's period of office (1932-1948); but the inter-party government of 1948-1951 may mark the beginning of an era of development along new lines. J. A. S. Grenville

F R A N C E

See also: 439

527. Goure, Leon. THE CHANGING HISTORY OF THE FRENCH CP. Problems of Communism 1955 4(2): 20-25. Illustrates how the Communists under Thorez' leadership carefully harnessed their program to the spirit of French nationalism. Documents the policy and conduct of Thorez during the 'thirties and contrast these acts with the present attempt to whitewash the Party. The French Communists did not begin to help France until long after the country's fall, after 22 June 1941, when the USSR was attacked by the Nazis. S. L. Speronis

528. Soulier, Auguste. LA TROISIEME REPUBLIQUE ENTRE DANS L'HISTOIRE [The Third Republic enters into history]. Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle 1955 (18): 151-172.

A review article discussing recent books on the Third Republic, particularly the first three volumes of J. Chastenot's Histoire de la Troisième République. An attempt is made to put recent books into their proper relationship with past works, and there is a long discussion of the problem of periodizing the Third Republic. Bibliographies on the subject are also discussed. D. W. Houston

529. Tucker, William R. (Univ. of Delaware). THE LEGACY OF CHARLES MAURRAS. Journal of Politics 1955 17(4): 570-589. Maurras was a leader in the ideological revolt against the principles of the French Revolution. Notwithstanding his open approbation of the use of violence in the cause of absolute monarchism, and the extremely faulty reasoning of his political theories, Maurras was elected to the French Academy in 1938. His support of Pétain and conviction for collaboration in 1945 lost him much popularity, but some survival of Maurrassianism is still evident. H A Staff

G E R M A N Y

See also: 451

530. Barthel, Konrad (Spiekeroog, Nordsee). ZUR PROBLEMATIK ZEITGESCHICHTLICHEN VERSTEHENS: BEMERKUNGEN ZU WHEELER-BENNETTS "NEMESIS DER MACHT" [On the problem of understanding recent history: comments on Wheeler-Bennett's "Nemesis of Power"]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6 (10): 608-626. Criticizes John W. Wheeler-Bennett, The Nemesis of Power. The German Army in Politics 1918-1945 (London: 1953) for his denial of Germany's right to unification, exaggeration of German aggressive and expansionist policies, misuse of the term "militarism," miscomprehension of the nature of the German General Staff, failure to distinguish between individual and collective responsibility for historical events, imputation of unworthy motives to leading figures and groups, and lack of historical imagination in recreating the conditions of life under Hitler. Hans Herzfeld, Das Problem des deutschen Heeres 1919-1945 (Laupheim: 1952), is recommended as the best existing corrective. F. B. M. Hollyday

531. Bulter, Horst (Museum für deutsche Geschichte, Berlin). ZUR GESCHICHTE DEUTSCHLANDS IM ERSTEN WELTKRIEG (1914-1918) [On German History in the First World War (1914-1918)]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(6): 835-855. Part of a draft for a text-book on German history. From the beginning of the war German left-wing Social Democrats fought against its continuation. In 1915 Germany failed to reach her strategic aim, the termination of the war on two fronts by the annihilation of one of the enemies. German economy adjusted itself to a long war. Resistance of pacifist organizations to the imperialist annexation propaganda was roused by this expectation. In 1915 the revolutionary anti-war movement led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg began to be organized more firmly. Author

532. Hammerstein, Kunrat Freiherr von. SCHLEICHER, HAMMERSTEIN, UND DIE MACHTÜBERNAHME 1933; ZUR VORGESCHICHTE [Schleicher, Hammerstein, and the seizure of power 1933; background history]. Frankfurter Hefte 1956 11(1): 11-18. First part of

an investigation into events and individuals associated with the government, largely on the military side, in the period before the seizure of power by Hitler, together with personal reminiscences. Ranges over the whole period of the Weimar Republic, with scattered comments from conversations and letters. G. Rehder

533. Kaiser, Hans K. DEUTSCHE ERFANDEN DAS RAKETENFLUGZEUG [Germans invented the rocket plane]. Der deutsche Soldat 1956 20(3): 78-79. Describes the first experiments with gliders by Max Valier and Fritz von Opel (1925-1930), the first rocket plane built by the Heinkel Works in Rostock, and the Messerschmitt 163 constructed by Dr. Lipisch during the Second World War which reached a speed of 1,000 km per hour. H A Staff

534. Klein, Fritz (Berlin). DAS HERANREIFEN EINER POLITISCHEN KRISE IN DEUTSCHLAND AM VORABEND DES 1. WELTKRIEGES [The maturation of a political crisis in Germany on the eve of the First World War]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(4): 592-619. Part of a draft for a textbook on German history. In the years 1910-1914 a political crisis developed in Germany, in the course of which the most aggressive elements of German imperialism strengthened their economic and political positions. The split within the German working-class movement grew deeper and the revisionist wing became more dominant. The controversies regarding foreign policy showed more and more clearly that an imperialist war was about to break out. Author

535. Patalas, Enno. AUTORITÄT UND REVOLTE IM DEUTSCHEN FILM; NATIONALE LEITBILDER VON CALIGARI BIS CANARIS [Authority and rebellion in the German film; national models from Caligari to Canaris]. Frankfurter Hefte 1956 11(1): 19-27. An attempt to find, in outstanding or representative German films since 1920, an expression of the trend of thinking or feeling of the time; an expression more often unconscious, colored by the problems and aspirations of the time, than consciously directed by government control or for propaganda purposes. G. Rehder

536. Paulus, Günter (Museum für deutsche Geschichte, Berlin). DIE SOZIALE STRUKTUR DER FREIKORPS IN DEN ERSTEN MONATEN NACH DER NOVEMBERREVOLUTION [The social structure of the Freikorps during the first months following the November Revolution]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(5): 687-704. The opinion held by Gustav Noske and others that the Freikorps consisted mainly of members of the working class is refuted by contemporary sources. The nucleus consisted of officers of the defeated Prussian-German army of the First World War who carried on the traditions of German militarism in the Freikorps. Students of German universities were another, and out-of-work employees a third group from which the Freikorps were recruited. In accordance with its social structure the Freikorps was a counter-revolutionary civil war army of the bourgeoisie. Journal (H. Bulter)

537. Remak, Joachim (Stanford Univ.). HITLERS AMERIKAPOLITIK: DAS AUSWÄRTIGE AMT DACHTE ANDERS [Hitler's policy toward America: the Foreign Office thought otherwise]. Aussenpolitik 1955 6(11):

706-714. Although German diplomatic reporting was quite accurate concerning the power potential and probable diplomatic alignments of the United States, Hitler ignored the advice of his Foreign Office and made his policy decisions on the basis of his own intuitive and racist pre-conceptions. Before 1939 Hitler was convinced that the United States was a negligible power factor and he seldom mentioned it in his policy declarations.

C. R. Spurgin

538. Schulz, Klaus-Peter. PAUL LÖBE 80 JAHRE ALT [Paul Löbe, eighty years old]. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(12): 1261-1262. Biographical sketch of the German labor leader and distinguished Socialist parliamentarian of the Weimar Republic, longtime president of the Reichstag. L. Hertzman

539. Seraphim, Hans-Günther (Institute of International Law, Göttingen). SS-VERFÜGUNGSTRUPPE UND WEHRMACHT [The SS alert troops and the Wehrmacht]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(12): 567-585. A detailed investigation of official documentary evidence, concerning the Nazi Party, the Reichstag, and the Wehrmacht, to clarify the character, role, and development of the SS-Verfügungstruppe and its relationship to the Wehrmacht. Before Hitler's decree of 17 August 1938, the SS-Verfügungstruppe was an armed organization of the Party charged with internal security. After the decree the SS-Verfügungstruppe became legally a fighting force in case of war, under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Only after the Polish campaign were the first SS-Divisions formed.

H. M. Adams

540. Treviranus, G.R. HEINRICH BRÜNING. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(11): 1146-1149. Biographical sketch of the former chancellor, Heinrich Brüning, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, 26 November 1955. L. Hertzman

541. Treviranus, Gottfried R. KUNO GRAF WESTARP 1864-1945. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(12): 1263-1265. Praises Karl Dietrich Bracher's Die Auflösung der Weimarer Republik [The dissolution of the Weimar Republic] (Stuttgart: Ring-Verlag, 1955). Count Westarp, the conservative-nationalist leader, was an influential supporter of both Brüning and Hindenburg at this time. In the cabinet crisis he backed Brüning, and himself would not form a cabinet with the Nazis without significant checks on their influence. L. Hertzman

H U N G A R Y

See also: 651

542. Buzás, József. A SZOVJET-MAGYAR KERESKEDELMI KAPCSOLATOK TÖRTÉNETÉHEZ 1919-1938 [Data on the history of Soviet-Hungarian commercial relations 1919-1938]. Századok 1955 89(4/5): 588-633. After the short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic collapsed in the first days of August 1919, latifundia and finance capital rose to power. This meant practically that any contact between Hungary and the USSR was excluded. Although an agreement was reached between the two governments in Berlin in September 1924 on the re-establishment of diplomatic and trade relationships, the treaty was not ratified by the Hungarian Parliament. During

the following ten years there was no contact between Moscow and Budapest. Analyzes the foreign trade balance between 1925-1939, stressing particularly the fact that lasting relations between Hungary and the Soviet Union were built up in the post-war period. Based on unpublished sources. F. Wagner

543. Klein, N. Zsuzsa. KÜZDELEM A DUNÁNTÚLON AZ ELLENFORRADALOM HATALOMRAJUTÁSA ELLEN (1919 AUGUSZTUS-DECEMBER) [The fight against the rise of the counter-revolution to power in the Dunantul (August-December 1919)]. Századok 1955 89(2): 211-240. The short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic collapsed at the very beginning of August 1919 as a result of Western intervention and the disloyal and treacherous conduct of Béla Kún, regarding the cause of Communism. For a while there were scattered strikes and resistance movements organized by industrial workers and the agrarian proletariat in the Dunantul but without success. Consequently, the counter-revolutionary forces led by Admiral Nicholas Horthy and supported by Western capitalism rose to power. Based partly on unpublished sources. F. Wagner

544. Léderer, Emma. DOMANOVSZKY SÁNDOR. Századok 1955 89(3): 522-523. The deceased was one of the most distinguished historians in pre-war Hungary. As a follower of positivism, Domanovszky's name is associated with the development of the historiography of Hungarian agriculture, although he was always opposed to the Marxist view of history.

F. Wagner

545. Rakoshi, Matias (Rakosi, Mathias). SOZDANI KOMMUNISTI-CHESKOI PARTII VENGRII. VENGERSKAIA SOVETSKAIA RESPUBLIKA (1917-1919) [The formation of the Hungarian Communist Party. The Hungarian Soviet Republic, 1917-1919]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (11): 41-64. Descriptive summary of the emergence and history of the Hungarian Communist Party and Republic, 1918-1919. The eventual failure of the first Communist regime was due to: 1) Béla Kún's error of admitting opportunist Social Democrats to positions of control and power, and 2) the international situation. Lenin pointed out these dangers, but his warnings went unheeded. Despite failure, the Hungarian Soviet Republic was an event of great significance and its existence helped to deflect some of the interventionist pressure on Soviet Russia.

M. Raeff

546. Unsigned. BOLGÁR ELEK. Századok 1955 89 (4/5): 805-806. Obituary of Academician Elek Bolgár, historian, sociologist and former diplomat, who was also a member of the editorial board of Századok. He played a major role in research on historical relationships between Hungary and the USSR, and was an acknowledged expert on Lenin's influence over the Hungarian Soviet Republic in 1919.

F. Wagner

I T A L Y

547. Bellini, Fulvio. THE ITALIAN CP PART I: THE TRANSFORMATION OF A PARTY, 1921-1945. Problems of Communism 1956 4(5): 36-43. Ironically enough, it was Mussolini who helped develop a Marxist wing in the Socialist Party, during the period 1910-1914. Without this revolutionary wing the later split in the ranks of the Italian Socialists might not have occurred. In 1921 Amadeo Bordiga

took over leadership of the drive to form an independent Communist Party and succeeded. Bordiga then found himself opposed by the Comintern and was finally ousted from the party in March 1930. Togliatti was sent by Moscow to take over the Italian CP. Unsuccessful against Mussolini's secret police, the CP was forced to suspend most of its operations. By the end of 1941, it was again an effective political organization, and soon rose to such influence that by April 1944 Togliatti headed a real mass party. The party is probably the most powerful Communist group in Western Europe. S. L. Speronis

548. Ferrara, Maurizio. L'ANTI-FASCISMO DEL "NON MOLLARE" [The anti-Fascism of "Non Mollare"]. Studi Politici Internazionali 1955 11(4): 758-764. A résumé (based partly on a new book on the subject) of the anti-fascist journal Non Mollare. This organ was launched in the mid-twenties by Gaetano Salvemini and other anti-Fascist intellectuals, largely from Tuscany. Although some of its innovators and adherents were communists or Socialists, the journal differed considerably from the frankly Marxist L'Unita founded during the same period by persons of the political persuasion of Antonio Gramsci. L'Unita became Italy's notorious Communist newspaper during the post-World War II period. A. F. Rolle

549. Vedovato, Giuseppe (Univ. of Perugia). GLI ACCORDI ITALO-ETIOPICI DELL' AGOSTO 1928 [The Italian-Ethiopian agreements of August 1928]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1955 22(4): 560-634. Reprint of the main chapters of a comprehensive study published in 1955 under the same title in the series Biblioteca della rivista di studi politici internazionali, second series, vol. VII.

H A Staff

P O L A N D

550. B. H. UKRAIŃSKIE WSPOMNIENIA Z BEREZY [Ukrainian recollections of Bereza]. Kultura 1955 (12): 78-85. Life and conditions in the concentration camp at Bereza Kartuska, Poland, as described by a former inmate, Vladimir Makar, in Homin krainy, a Toronto Ukrainian weekly. A. F. Dygnas

551. Bahrynowski, S. (Col.). POLSKA BROŃ PAN-ERNA W OKRESIE MIĘDZYWOJENNYM [Polish armor in the inter-war period]. Bellona 1955 (3): 25-44. Outlines the general state of the Polish armored forces in 1939, showing the over-all lack of equipment and of a theory of armored warfare. Describes the type of armored fighting vehicle adopted by the Polish army, armament, performances, and the armored train, also the organization and order of battle of pre-1939 Polish armored units, and personnel. Discusses the part armor played in the creation of the motorized brigades. Material and theoretical deficiencies retarded Polish development in this sphere.

H A Staff

552. Jędruszcak, Tadeusz. W SPRAWIE DRUGIEGO WSTANIA ŚLĄSKIEGO [Concerning the second Silesian uprising]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(4/5): 75-190. A further voice in the discussion on the Silesian uprisings, started by Lapter i Zieliński in Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 No. 1 and continued by K. Popiołek [See abstract 1: 2285]. The second Silesian Uprising of August 1920 was the result of revolutionary moods prevailing amongst the

working masses. To keep the movement under control, the Polish bourgeoisie gave it full support and took the lead in the fighting, terminating the movement as soon as it was feasible. A. F. Dygnas

553. Lednicki, Wacław (Univ. of California). Z DZIEJÓW PEWNEGO PROTESTU. NOTATKA WSPOMINKARSKA Z POGRANICZA FILOLOGII I POLITYKI [On the story of a certain protest. Note from the borderline of philology and politics]. Wiadomości 1955 10(51/52): 10. Describes the protest of the professors of the Jagiellonian University against the imprisonment of a group of Polish politicians at Brześć in 1931. A. F. Dygnas

554. Składkowski, Sławoj, Gen. IDEOLOGIA GOŁĘDZINOWA [The ideology of Gołędzinów]. Wiadomości 1956 11(1): 3. The former Polish Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs describes how during his visit to France in 1924, the sight of the Garde Républicaine in action gave him the idea of forming a similar police force in Poland.

A. F. Dygnas

555. Steyer, Donald. POŁOŻENIE I WALKA ROBOTNIKÓW PORTOWYCH I MARYNARZY W SANACYJNEJ GDYNI [The conditions and struggle of the dockers and sailors in Gdynia 1926-1939]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(4/5): 108-150. Analyzes the stages in the construction of the town and port of Gdynia, the structure of the working population and their economic situation. Lists all the strikes, stresses the influence and strength of the Communist Party in Gdynia and criticizes the policy of Socialists and Socialist-led trade unions. A. F. Dygnas

556. Tymieniecki, Kazimierz. Ś.P. PROF. DR. ZYGMUNT WOJCIECHOWSKI [The late Prof. Dr. Zygmunt Wojciechowski]. Życie i Myśl 1955 2(5/6): 1-5. An obituary of the Professor of Poznań University. His works on the constitutional history of medieval Poland and more recent studies of the Renaissance in Poland are enumerated. Reference is also made to his co-operation with the Western Institute and its periodical, Przegląd Zachodni. A. F. Dygnas

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

See also: 485

557. Silinš, Jānis (Norfolk, Va., USA). ZINĀTNEI UN TĒVZEMEI, LATVIJAS UNIVERSITĀTES GADA SVĒTKOS [For science and for fatherland, the anniversary of the University of Latvia]. Latvju Žurnāls 1955 3 (33): 3. A former professor of the University describes the development and achievements of the University of Latvia, founded 28 September 1919.

E. Andersons

S P A I N

See: 66, 488

Latin America

558. Alexander, Robert. BRAZIL'S CP: A CASE STUDY IN LATIN-AMERICAN COMMUNISM. Problems of Communism 1955 4(5): 17-27. Refers to the influence of the popular hero Luiz Carlos Prestes who organized an insurrection in the 1920's, and beat back attempts to defeat his "column" for over two years. Exploiting the great popular appeal of

Prestes, the CP started on a very moderate note and kept to this line until 1947. Owing to vigorous persecution by President Dutra, it changed its "line" in 1947 and adopted the "cold war" slogans of the Kremlin. The Communists have carefully blueprinted their goal of establishing a people's democracy and have gained some support among the peasants and urban laborers. The present strength of the party is about 100,000 members. S. L. Speronis

Middle East

559. Conrad, Moshe. ISRAEL'S "WOODEN WALLS," Jewish Observer and Middle East Review 1955 4(22): 13-14. Description of Israel's merchant fleet with considerable historical comment. The tiny Jaffa-built Halutz was, in 1920, Yishuv's first cargo vessel. Lack of trained seamen was partly responsible for the failure of several early attempts to establish services along the coast and to Cyprus and Egypt. In the 'thirties the "Palestine-Maritime-Lloyd" and the "Atid Navigation" companies began operations. In World War II 1,000 Palestine Jews were volunteers in the British Navy, and afterwards many of them, with others, helped in the "illegal" immigration. Another source of recruitment was the Haifa Nautical School, opened in 1937.

Dorothy B. Goodman

560. Issawi, Charles. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FOUNDATIONS OF DEMOCRACY IN THE MIDDLE EAST. International Affairs 1956 32(1): 27-43. Democracy, being a plant of slow growth, cannot be expected to thrive overnight in the Middle East. Economic, social and political patterns there do not furnish a sound historical base for the development of a republican form of government. Further there is lacking in the Middle East a long tradition of nationalism--a tradition which would make for unity by producing strong social solidarity as well as giving rise to diversity and tension of competing groups. With absence of solidarity and the clash of ideas and interests no effective check on autocratic power is likely to be established. S. L. Speronis

Soviet Union

See also: 542, 655

561. Bagmanian, A.M. BOR'BA KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII ZA SOIUZ RABOCHEGO KLASA SO SREDNIM KREST' IANSTVOM V 1919 GODU [The struggle of the Communist Party for an alliance of the working class with the middle peasantry in 1919]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (10): 31-44. On the proposal of Lenin, the Eighth Party Congress adopted a new line of co-operation with the medium peasantry, while still maintaining its reliance on the poor peasantry and uncompromising opposition to the kulaks. As a result, the Soviet government relaxed some of its fiscal and economic measures in favor of the medium peasantry, and, supported by a new active propaganda line of the Communist Party, it gained greater support and popularity in rural areas. Based partly on archival material. M. Raeff

562. Bo. ROKOSSOWSKIJ - VORPOSTEN DES SOWJET-IMPERIUMS [Rokossovski--advance guard of the Soviet imperium]. Osteuropa 1955 5(4): 269-270. The present Polish Minister of Defence joined the Red Army after the October Revolution. His career

as an officer was interrupted by his arrest in the 1937/1938 purge, but after rehabilitation he distinguished himself in important commands in the Second World War. H A Staff

563. Carr, E.H. (Oxford Univ.). THE FOUNDATIONS OF SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY. Internationale Spectator 1956 10(1): 8-25. An analysis of Soviet foreign policy since the Revolution. The three main features of Soviet foreign policy are the traditional Russian policy, the short-term policy of playing one part of the capitalist world against another, and the long-term policy of spreading the revolution. The realization of socialism in one state involved an appeal to Russian patriotism and consequently a return to traditional Russian policy. From 1925-1945 spreading the revolution was not an active consideration in Soviet policy. All the stress was laid on driving a wedge between the various parts of the capitalist world. D.van A

564. Footman, David (Oxford Univ.). THE RED ARMY AND THE CIVIL WAR IN THE EAST. History Today 1956 6(2): 96-102. Inheriting an indifferent army and a divided command, Leon Trotsky created an effective fighting force, whose superior moral and discipline were decisive in defeating the White army under General Denikin in Siberia between 1918 and 1920. W. M. Simon

565. Holubnychy, Vsevolod (Columbia Univ.). THE NEW SOVIET INDEX FOR GROSS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT. Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR 1955 2(12): 3-16. Outlines the bases of calculation and the chief characteristics of the index used between 1927 and 1949 and of the new index, based on 1950 and weighted by 1952 prices. H A Staff

566. Jurczenko, O. PORTFOLIOS WITHOUT MINISTERS. Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR 1955 2(8): 24-29. Traces the history of participation by Soviet Union republics outside the RSFSR in matters of foreign policy since 1919, and examines the reasons why three republics at present have no foreign ministers, and none have the defence ministers to which they are constitutionally entitled. H A Staff

567. Klanfer, Jules. BILANZ DER FÜNF RUSSISCHEN FÜNF-JAHRESPLÄNE [Balance sheet of the five Russian five-year plans]. Zukunft 1956 (1): 4-6. Reviews Lucien Laurat's Bilan des Vingt-Cinq Ans des Plans Quin-quennaux 1929-1955. The analysis is based on a study of all available material which throws light on the Soviet Russian economy. The results give a far different picture from that given by official figures released by the Soviet, especially in the area of consumer goods, purchasing power, and standard of living. G. Rehder

568. Kopteva, A.M. USTAV PARTII, PRINIATYI XIV S'EZDOM VKP (B) [The Party statutes adopted by the Fourteenth Communist Party Congress]. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta 1954 9(11): 61-76. The Fourteenth Party Congress in the USSR (1925) put an end to all deviations of open and hidden opportunists and committed itself to the Leninist principles of socialist industrialization. New

regulations were issued concerning admission to the party which were chiefly directed against white-collar employees, to avoid infiltration by members of the old intelligentsia. Other measures were taken to spread the centralization principle, in order to prepare the party for the tasks of industrialization. W. Walder

569. Lebed, A.I. SOME ASPECTS OF SOVIET PEASANT RESISTANCE. Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR 1955 2(9):

9-18. Discusses the impressive extent of Soviet peasant resistance to Communist Party measures, especially the kolkhoz system from 1918 to the present. The methods used include: departure of the rural population to work in industry, un-economic farming methods, improper care of Socialist property, misappropriation of agricultural produce and kolkhoz land, etc. H A Staff

570. Potapov, L.P. O NATSIONAL'NOI KONSOLIDATSII NARODOV SIBIRI [On the national consolidation of the peoples of Siberia]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 10(10): 59-67. A summary of the process that took place among the smaller nationalities of Siberia after the Revolution of 1917. The smallest and least developed tribes and peoples, unable to become socialist nationalities, "tended to merge with others; while the larger and more advanced ones consolidated their national cultures. Points out the relationship between the survival of national cultures and languages and the adoption of new economic and social forms. The Russian language has become the inter-national language of communication and exchange of cultural values. M. Raeff

571. Rasulzade, M.E. THE CAUCASIAN PROBLEM. Voice of Free Georgia 1955 (7): 13-16. Reviews the efforts of the émigré movements toward an independent Caucasian confederation between 1918 and the end of the Second World War. H A Staff

572. Smirnov, I.S. LENIN I SOVETSKAIA NAUKA [Lenin and Soviet science]. Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta 1955 10(4/5): 11-27. Lenin's main interests were directed toward progress in the scientific and technical fields, which were the foundation of Socialist reconstruction. In the field of the humanities, Lenin demanded the development of the social sciences and an uncompromising battle against false bourgeois objectivism. Each scientific finding had to be the basis for political conclusions. W. Walder

573. Wheeler, G.E. (Lt. Col.). SOVIET POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA. International Affairs 1955 31(3): 17-327. Surveys the policy of the USSR in the republics of Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Kirgizia, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan, which is directed toward raising the productivity of this region as well as using it as a base from which to extend Communist influence to the Middle East and Southern Asia. To effect the Russification of Central Asia, the Soviets use: 1) political and economic control from the center; 2) cultural regimentation, and 3) colonization. Thanks to this program the Soviet government has achieved complete political control over Central Asia. S. L. Speronis

574. Wolfe, Bertram D. ADVENTURES IN FORGED SOVIETICA. New Leader 1955 38(30): 13-14; (31): 11-14, and (32): 21-22. Dissects and brands as forgeries a substantial number of the more sensational "revelations" by self-styled refugees from Bolshevism. The trail in most instances leads to Paris and close to Grigory Bessedovsky, a former Soviet diplomat. Though these works are supposedly anti-Soviet, Stalin emerges so remarkably well from most of them that a calculated build-up appears indicated. H. C. Deutsch

United States of America

See also: 506, 587

575. Haydorn, Heinz-Joachim (Hamburg). SCHWARZ UND WEISS IN USA [Black and White in USA]. Frankfurter Hefte 1955 10(11): 787-800. An appraisal of the Negro's response during the past 30 years to discrimination by whites and to discriminatory attitudes of various Negro groups toward each other. Based on Richard Wright: 12 Million Black Voices [Schwarz unter Weiss] (Frankfurt/Main: Europäische Verlagsanstalt, 1952). R. Mueller

576. Kavesh, Robert A. (Dartmouth College). A THEORY OF GROUP MONOPOLY POWER. New England Social Studies Bulletin 1955 12(3): 3-6. Federal "fair trade" legislation, establishing the validity of fixed prices at the retail level, testifies to the pressure politics of concerted small business. This sizable bloc has developed a pattern of monopoly with attendant economic evils not visualized by economic theorists. Revision of the Robinson - Patman Act and repeal of the "fair trade" law is suggested. W. J. Grattan

577. Murphy, Paul L. (Ohio State Univ.). THE NEW DEAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM AND THE CONSTITUTION. Agricultural History 1955 29(4): 160-169. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 was invalidated by the Supreme Court in 1936 on the grounds that the processing taxes were not a legitimate exercise of the federal taxing power, since they were to finance a regulation of agriculture over which Congress had no power. Regulation of crop marketing and indirect control of farm production was then attempted by a series of acts, which were approved by the 1940's. Restrictive legal formulas which had nullified earlier attempts at regulation had been discarded and the federal government's power under the constitution to regulate agricultural production seemed assured. Based on published legal records. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

578. Oder, Irwin. AMERICAN ZIONISM AND THE CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION OF 1922 ON PALESTINE. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1955 45(1): 35-47. The efforts of Zionists to influence the policy of the United States, particularly in foreign affairs and with respect to Palestine, are of great interest. The prelude to the resolution of 1922 is a story compounded of Zionist internal schism, international politics, and the initiative of a few individuals. The resolution, by strengthening the Zionist position abroad, may be said to have fulfilled one of the aims of its sponsors. F. Rosenthal

579. Tontz, Robert L. (Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College). LEGAL PARITY: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY OF EQUALITY FOR AGRICULTURE, 1929-1954. Agricultural History 1955 29(4): 174-181. Parity is a historical concept relating to farm products of price equality for producers and consumers. Specific base period measuring standards for economic equality were not given

in the 1929 Agricultural Marketing Act. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 gave legal recognition to the base period standard of equality and was the first of a series of such acts. Based on published sources.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

F. 1939-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents

Military History

General

Theatres of Operation

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

Theatres of Operation [continued]

Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy

Balkans (1941-1945)

Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)

Western Europe (1944-1945)

Pacific and Asian Theatre

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 507, 509, 512, 513, 514, 515

580. Alexander, Fred. AMERICA, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA, THEIR COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, 1941-1946. Australian Outlook 1955 9(3): 172-181. A review article on America, Britain and Russia, Their Cooperation and Conflict 1941-46 by W.H. McNeill, praising his treatment of the war-time rivalries among the U.S. military services and with the various Cabinet members. McNeill's relatively scant treatment of the triple war-time alliance reflects the declining significance of the British Empire and of Europe as the world's center of gravity.

R. Mueller

581. Bokalders, Jānis (Stockholm). AUSTRUM EIROPAS STRIDUS ĀBOLI [Eastern European bones of contention]. Cēla Zīmes 1955 (26): 312-319. A review article on Das östliche Polen [Eastern Poland], by the Polish social worker Wladislaw Studnicki. The book touches the problems of the Bolshevik and German occupation of Poland, the Vilna question, and shows the Polish point of view with regard to the independence movements of the White Ruthenians and Ukrainians. The aggressive tendencies of some Polish groups toward Lithuania, White Ruthenia and the Ukraine are revealed. E. Andersons

582. Bramsted, E. A FIRST SURVEY OF HITLER'S EUROPE. Australian Outlook 1955 9(3): 183-186. A favorable article on Survey of International Affairs, 1939-46. Hitler's Europe, Arnold and Veronica M. Toynbee, eds., (Oxford Univ. Press, 1954). The author deplores the inadequate attention given to the East European countries and that more use was not made of Dutch resistance literature. He praises the authors' competent digestion of material on occupied France, Hungary and the Balkans, and particularly of their treatment on recruitment and utilization of forced labor. R. Mueller

583. Freeden, Herbert. WHAT HAPPENED TO RAOUL WALLENBERG? TEN YEARS' MYSTERY. Jewish Observer and Middle East Review 1955 4(1): 13. Story of the man who, accredited as Secretary of the Swedish

Legation in Budapest during the second half of 1944, rescued many Jews from German deportation by issuing them "Protective Passports." In January 1945 he was taken into Russian custody and his whereabouts are still (January 1955) unknown.

Dorothy B. Goodman

584. H. H. DIE VERFÜHRUNG DES KOMMUNISMUS [The deception of Communism]. Ost-Probleme 1955 7(4): 1646-1653. A favorable article on The Appeal of Communism by Gabriel A. Almond, et al (Prince University Press, 1954). This book is the result of questioning about 200 American, French, British and Italian ex-Communists on their motives for entering, participating and leaving the Communist parties of their countries. R. Mueller

585. Kęplich, Klemens. IMPERIALIZM ZACHODNI I EMIGRACJA BURŻUAZYJNA POLSKA WOBEC SPRAWY GRANIC ZACHODNICH POLSKI [The attitude of the western imperialism and of the Polish bourgeois emigration to the problem of Poland's western frontiers]. Przegląd Zachodni 1954 10(9/10): 182-203. The first chapter of the study (pp.182-189) recalls different statements, opinions and diplomatic actions taken during World War II in connection with the future settlement of Polish-German frontiers. E. Boba

586. Maydell, Kurt von. DIE POLITISCHE SOWJETISIERUNG OSTEUROPAS (1939-1948) [The political sovietization of Eastern Europe (1939-1948)]. Osteuropa 1955 5(4): 254-265. A factual survey steps in the sovietization of the Baltic States, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania. Includes election statistics, dates of the formation of governments and a brief bibliography. E. C. Helmreich

587. Trefousse, H.L. (Brooklyn College). FAILURE OF GERMAN INTELLIGENCE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1935-1945. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1955 42(1): 84-100. The Germans were interested in estimating correctly the political trends in the United States and their likely effects on foreign policy. Intelligence reports about the U.S. were secured through several distinct organizations,

cluding two major espionage networks. These were relatively ineffective, due to careless recruiting, inadequate planning, and faulty execution; fully documents these assertions. Hitler's prejudices also interfered with objective evaluation of American capabilities. Goebbels was also deceived. Concludes that the objectives of German intelligence in the U.S. were not attained. G. L. A. Reilly

588. Unsigned. REPORT TO F.D.R. Churchman 1955 52(7/9). Alleged inside information that the Vatican dominated American foreign policy during World War II, in order to use American power against Russia in post-war years. It includes quotations from captured Nazi documents. C. G. Hamilton

589. Unsigned. TAJNA NOTA O SOLUNU [The secret note on Salonika]. Poruka 1954 (19). Publication of the original text of the secret letter No. 1/1348 dated Vienna 25 March 1941, addressed by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Ciano, to Prince Paul's Prime Minister Cvetković, confirming the arrangement made with reference to Salonika. S. Gavrilović

590. Woodward, Sir Llewellyn. SOME REFLECTIONS ON BRITISH POLICY, 1939-1945. International Affairs 1955 31(3): 273-291. Lecture given at the London School of Economics by a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. Advocates the theory that a careful examination of official documents will yield considerable information. During the Dunkirk crisis, the acts of men mattered more than their most anxious forebodings. Reviews and interprets the relations between Roosevelt and Churchill, the Russian role in the war, and the tragedy of Poland. When modern society resorts to war there is an inevitable lowering of standards. S. L. Speronis

591. Zibrin, Michael. BENEŠ'S TRIP TO MOSCOW AND CZECHO-SLOVAK PROPAGANDA. Slovakia 1955 4(17): 49-54. Shows with documentation that Beneš's trip to Moscow in 1943 was not made with the approval of Washington and London, as has frequently been alleged. Beneš at that time ceded Ruthenia to the Soviet Union without consulting the people. K. Chamberlain

Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

592. Bamberg, Lotte. ERINNERUNGEN ANS DRITTE REICH [Reminiscences of the Third Reich]. Frankfurter Hefte 1955 10(11): 803-808. An autobiographical sketch of a Berlin Jewish woman, describing how she hid with various people during October 1941-May 1945 in Berlin, and how she concealed her identity from the German authorities. R. Mueller

593. Berghauzen, Janusz. SPOTKANIE STUDENTÓW HISTORII I MŁODYCH HISTORYKÓW NA V MIĘDZYNARODOWYM FESTIWALU STUDENTÓW I MŁODZIEŻY [Meeting of history students and young historians at the fifth International Festival of Youth and Students]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(6): 164-167. At the meeting held on 10 August 1955 Czesław Madajczyk read a paper on "Some problems of the struggle for freedom and independence during World War II." He concentrated on two problems: the importance of co-operation between the states of the anti-Fascist

coalition, and specific features of opposition to the German occupation during the years 1941-1945, in which he analyzed the entire underground movement. Ten representatives of various nationalities took part in the discussion. The English speaker complained about the omission of the period 1939-1941. A. F. Dygnas

594. Furlani, Vittorio. LA REALTA DI TRIESTE [The truth about Trieste]. Nuova Antologia 1956 91(1862): 209-222. The former chief of the Italian resistance movement in Trieste discusses the fate of that city and of Istria after the German occupation of 9 September 1943, the rise of the Italian-Yugoslav resistance and the favoritism shown the latter by the Allied troops occupying that area. These developments are held to have been the cause of the post-war settlement of this area, which was unsatisfactory from the Italian point of view. W. E. Heydendorff

595. Kamiński, Andrzej Józef. NIEMIECKA OPOZYCJA PRZECIWI HITLEROWI [German opposition to Hitler]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(6): 176-188. A review article on H. Rothfels, Die Deutsche Opposition gegen Hitler [German opposition to Hitler] (Krefeld, 1951). The reviewer considers the figures cited on Germans and on German political prisoners in concentration camps as too high. Analyzing political utterances of the rightist opposition (Goerdeler, Wolfgang Müller, von Hassel), he contends that the opposition was of a tactical rather than ideological character. Based on publications and the author's war-time experience. A. F. Dygnas

596. Karmann, Rudolf. DIE KOSACKEN VON LIENZ-SPITTAL [The Cossacks of Lienz-Spittal]. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(9): 902-907. Describes forced repatriation to the USSR of Cossacks (and their families) who had fought with the Germans in the Second World War. Particular reference is made to the large group in camp at Lienz-Spittal, Austria, under British jurisdiction. The repatriation was a brutal betrayal and, since few Soviet citizens were involved, for the most part not required under the terms of the Yalta agreement. L. Hertzman

597. Kimche, Jon. THE WAR'S UNPAID DEBT OF HONOUR: HOW EL SALVADOR SAVED TENS OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS. Jewish Observer and Middle East Review 1955 4(41): 10-12. Report of the action of the El Salvador government in issuing, from 1942 onwards, "citizen certificates" to Jews throughout occupied Europe, guaranteeing them status as enemy aliens under the protection of the Red Cross and thereby saving them from deportation. The Geneva El Salvador Consulate, in co-operation with the Swiss government and with the help of a friendly Roumanian diplomatic courier, saved thousands by this means after the German occupation of Hungary in the spring of 1944. An appeal letter describing Auschwitz from Krausz, head of the Palestine Agency in Budapest, to the First Secretary of the El Salvador Consulate, is reproduced. Dorothy B. Goodman

598. Paetel, Karl O. DAS NATIONALKOMITEE "FREIES DEUTSCHLAND" [The National Committee "Free Germany"]. Politische Studien 1956 6(69): 7-26. A survey of the origins, activity and significance of the Nationalkomitee Freies Deutschland. There

has been a tradition of eastward orientation in German officer circles, and there is no doubt that certain of the initiators had in mind Russo-German co-operation without any ideological ties, as is confirmed by various memoirs published since 1945. Despite intensive propaganda activity, the National-komitee never achieved any real influence on the course of military events on the Russo-German front. Owing to the change in the Russian attitude after the Teheran Conference, participation in the reconstruction of Germany after the occupation by Russian troops was not realized either. H A Staff

599. Pospieszalski, Karol Marian, and Edward Serwański. MATERIAŁY DO SPRAWY EKSTERMINACJI W TZW. KRAJU WARTY [Materials relating to the problem of genocide in the Warthe-Gau]. Przegląd Zachodni 1955 11(1/2): 298-354. A study of mass executions committed by the German Wehrmacht, SS-troops and gendarmerie between 1939 and 1945 on the Polish territories incorporated into Germany during World War II and known as the Warthe-Gau; based on 443 questionnaires which contain the description of atrocities in the respective communities. The study also mentions extermination in mental asylums. A short summary of each questionnaire is supplied (pp. 306-354) by Edward Serwański. E. Boba

600. Spranger, Eduard (Univ. of Tübingen). GENERAL-ROBERT BECK IN DER MITTWOCHSGESELLSCHAFT. ZU DEM BUCH: LUDWIG BECK "STUDIEN" [General Beck at the Wednesday Club. On the book: Ludwig Beck "Studien"]. Universitas 1956 11(2): 183-193. A review article on a book by Lieut. Gen. (ret.) Hans Speidel, Ludwig Beck's Studien, which contains five speeches of Beck, mainly on topics of military history. Also discusses some of the personal experiences of the author with Col. Gen. Beck during their association as members of The Wednesday Club. H A Staff

601. Unsigned. "A Special Correspondent." THE GHOSTS OF BEAU BASSIN: WHAT HAPPENED TO THE MAURITIUS DEPORTEES? Jewish Observer and Middle East Review 1955 4(33): 4-5. Description of one of the last transports (August 1940) to leave Central Europe. 1,700 refugees arrived in Haifa, only to be deported to Mauritius. In the Beau Bassin prison, families were separated, sanitary conditions very bad, and, during the five years' confinement, 150 died. When the survivors were finally released, almost all were suffering from disease. Dorothy B. Goodman

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents

602. Bernotti, Romeo. IL MEDITERRANEO NEL PROLOGO DEL SECONDO CONFLITTO MONDIALE [The Mediterranean area during the period prior to the second world struggle]. Nuova Antologia 1956 91(1862): 261-280. Traces Italy's road from the time when she was a factor in Mediterranean stability to becoming an unconditional member of the Axis. Italian successes in the daring Ethiopian adventure and the Spanish Civil War exaggerated Mussolini's self-confidence: the policy of bluffing and pretending to have at his disposal non-existing military strength finally led to his entering the war and to ultimate defeat. W. E. Heydendorff

603. Rayski, Ludomir (General). O LOTNICTWIE POLSKIM WE WRZEŚNIU [On the Polish Air Force in September]. Kultura 1956 10(1): 105-112. The former Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Air Force criticizes the relevant chapter of the official history of the Polish Forces during the Second World War: Komisja Historyczna Polskiego Sztabu Głównego w Londynie - Polskie Siły Zbrojne w drugiej Wojnie Światowej (London, 1951), for its treatment of air force problems. The Polish air force was weak because Polish industry was not mobilized. Airplanes were exported right up to the last days before the beginning of hostilities in fulfillment of old contracts. Budget allotments for the maintenance of the air force were not paid in full and funds from the air force loan were not utilized. A. F. Dygnaś

604. Williams, T. Desmond. NEGOTIATIONS LEADING UP TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN ANGLO-POLISH AGREEMENT ON 31 MARCH 1939. Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences 1955 (72): 2-4. (Summary of Papers, Irish Historical Society, No. 86). Argues that the Anglo-Polish agreement was based on false premises about German policy. Hitler "...does not appear to have intended aggressive action" in 1939, but he replied to Chamberlain's bluff with a counter-bluff and determined, on the false assumption of an Anglo-Polish offensive alliance, to strike earlier than originally planned. There was more confusion as to the true nature of the diplomatic and military situation during the fortnight of 17 March to 31 March 1939 than at any time since Versailles. Based on official British Italian and German document publications for 1936-1939, on Langer and Gleason's study and on miscellaneous memoirs. Dorothy B. Goodman

Military History

GENERAL

See also: 533

605. Bourdet-Pléville, Michel. LA DESTRUCTION DES VILLES ALLEMANDES [The destruction of German towns]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(70): 526-536. Describes the destruction of German cities by allied bombs. More attention is given to eye-witness accounts--from German and American documents--than to official statistics. L. Loubère

606. C, v. DIE 1. SCHNELLBOOTFLOTTE ROLLT PER ACHSE [The first speedboat flotilla moves on wheels]. Frontsoldat erzählt 1956 20(1): 10-11. Describes the overland transport of small submarine craft from the German interior to Black Sea ports between 1940-42. R. Mueller

607. Conrady, H.D. von (Kapitän zur See, ret.). KRIEGSSCHIFF AUS NEUN PONTONS: MAL [A warship made of nine pontoons: MAL]. Der deutsche Soldat 1956 20(3): 85-87. Describes the use of Marineartillerieleichter (MAL), floats constructed of 9 pontoons and armed with two 88 mm anti-aircraft artillery guns to cover the landing of supplies. Also describes the further activities of the naval force in the Black Sea under Rear Admiral Kieseritzky in 1943. H A Staff

608. Decaux, Alain. CICERON RETROUVE [Cicero rediscovered]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(70): 571-80. The author has tracked down the famous spy who called himself Cicero and who sold to the Germans secrets which might have changed the course of the war in 1944, had their government used them.

L. Loubère

609. Dornberger, W. LA BASE SECRETE DES V2 [The secret base of the V2's]. Historia 1955 (99): 112-21. The director from 1932 to the end of the second World War of the German program for the construction of jet-propelled missiles describes how the base of Peenemünde was attacked and severely damaged by the R.A.F., between 16 August 1943 and May 1944.

H. Monteagle

610. Hahnel, Kurt. HITLER VERBOT ZWEIMAL DAS STURMGESCHWEHR [Hitler twice forbade the assault rifle]. Frontsoldat erzählt 1955 19(11): 331-333. Summarizes the development of the tommy gun and short-barrelled rifle in the German army since the first World War and Hitler's rejection of the M 42 and Mp 43 for use by the infantry in Russia during the Second World War.

R. Mueller

611. Helfers, M.C. (Lt. Col., USA, ret.). THE UNITED STATES ARMY'S HISTORY OF WORLD WAR II. Military Affairs 1955 19(1): 32-36. A survey of accomplishments, to the spring of 1955.

G. J. Stansfield

612. Kruska, E. 25 KNOTEN UNTERWASSERFAHRT MIT WASSERSTOFFSUPEROXYD [25 knots underwater speed with hydrogen peroxide]. Frontsoldat erzählt 1956 20(1): 18-19. The world's first rocket planes, torpedo boats with turbo-props, and jet-driven submarines have been under development in Germany since the 'thirties. Their propulsion system, the "Walter Antrieb" [Walter propulsion], was not known to the Western allies before 1945.

R. Mueller

613. Kukiel, M. (General). STRATEGICZNE KONCEPCJE GEN. SIKORSKIEGO W DRUGIEJ WOJNIE ŚWIATOWEJ [The strategic concepts of General Sikorski during the Second World War]. Bellona 1955 (3): 16-24. Examines the views of General Sikorski on the German invasion of France, the continuation of the struggle by the Poles in 1940, and his attempt to link up the ideas implicit in American-British-Polish co-operation. Treats of the Sikorski-Churchill relations, and the Sikorski-Roosevelt conversations (1942).

H A Staff

614. Michaux, Theodor (München-Gladbach). ROHSTOFFE AUS OSTASIEN. DIE FAHRTEN DER BLOCKADEBRECHER [Raw materials from East Asia. The voyages of the blockade runners]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(11): 485-507. Traces the voyages of freighters and submarines (German, Japanese, and Italian). Disproves the thesis that the German High Command lacked an understanding of economic interrelationships. The significance of raw rubber imports for the German economy would have justified even greater risks, and all participants deserve credit for an outstanding performance. Based on printed sources; with statistics and charts.

H. M. Adams

615. Pospieszalski, Karol Marian. OSTATNIE DNI GENERALNEGO GUBERNATORA H. FRANKA W POLSCE [The last days of Governor-General H. Frank in Poland].

Przegląd Zachodni 1955 11(1/2): 354-357.

The diary of H. Frank, after seizure by the 7th U.S. Army in Bavaria, was used in the Nuremberg Trial and was then handed over to the Polish High Commission. After a short description of the diary and its history, the author gives the German entries in the diary for 16 and 17 January 1945, when the Russian troops were approaching Cracow.

E. Boba

616. Schönerstedt, Karl. JAGDPANZER ALS BEWEGLICHE ARTILLERIE [Pursuit tanks as mobile artillery]. Frontsoldat erzählt 1956 20(1): 14. Light and flexible tanks that could be employed as artillery were particularly effective when combined with infantry during the Italian campaign by the German army in 1944.

R. Mueller

617. Tucker, Francis. THE WAR MACHINE. Twentieth Century 1955 158(946): 523-538. A review article on Nazi General Von Mellenthin's Panzer Battles, 1939-1945. Discusses the failures of both British and German commanders. Rommel lost at El Alamein because of deficiencies in German military intelligence. The British intervention in Greece, though tactically a failure, probably saved the USSR by compelling Hitler to postpone his invasion of Russia. By stressing the "paralyzing effect" of complete Allied air superiority in the West in 1944-1945, Von Mellenthin reinforces the belief that the war could have been won a year earlier if the British had concentrated on air support for ground troops and protection for ocean convoys rather than bombing Germany.

R. E. Planck

THEATRES OF OPERATION

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

618. Jacobsen, Hans-Adolph (doctoral candidate, Heidelberg, Göttingen). WINTER 1939-1940: "HITLERS GEDANKEN ZUR KRIEGFÜHRUNG IM WESTEN" [Winter 1939-1940: "Hitler's ideas on the conduct of the war in the West"]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(10): 433-446. Critically analyzes available sources to reveal the role of Hitler's ideas in the formation of the final plan ("Sichelschnitt-Plan") of attack in the West (February 1940), the time at which Hitler became acquainted with von Manstein's plan, and the contribution of both to the plan.

H. M. Adams

Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy

619. Kriegsheim, Herbert. DEUTSCHE SOLDATEN STANDEN AM NIL [German soldiers stood on the Nile]. Frontsoldat erzählt 1955 19(11): 339-340. Extols the exploits of little-known German commandos who harassed British supply depots along the Nile.

R. Mueller

620. Marder, Jürgen. NÄCHTLICHER HANDSTREICH AUF SARDINIEN [Nightly coup in Sardinia]. Frontsoldat erzählt 1955 19(12): 374-375. Describes a British Army captain's single-handed destruction of five German aircraft on German-occupied Sardinia in June 1943, and his subsequent escape from his German captors.

R. Mueller

Balkans (1941-1945)

621. Buchner, Alex. DIE ERSTÜRMUNG DES ISTIBEI, HAUPTWERK DER METAXAS LINIE [The assault on the Istibei, main bastion of the Metaxas line]. Frontsoldat erzählt 1955 19(12): 376-377. Account of the assault and capture of the main fortress in Northern Greece by a German mountain infantry battalion during April 1941. R. Mueller

622. Buchner, Alex. KAMPF UM DIE THERMOPYLEN 1941 [The Battle of Thermopylae 1941]. Der deutsche Soldat 1956 20(3): 82-84. An alpine regiment crossed extremely difficult mountainous ground to skirt the pass, while artillery and infantry attacked from the front, suffering heavy losses. This double attack opened up the pass within twenty-four hours (23-24 April). Illustrated with a sketch map. H A Staff

623. Hove, Alkmar von. KRETA [Crete]. Frontsoldat erzählt 1955 19(9): 270-271. Description of a paratroop landing operation in the battle of Crete on May 1941. Drawn from Achtung Fallschirmjäger [Attention Para-troopers] by the same author. R. Mueller

624. Korać, Smilja. LEKARI - PARTIZANI [The medical partisans]. Borba 1955 21 November. Documentary materials relating to the medical branch of Tito's wartime Army of Liberation. S. Gavrilović

Soviet - German Theatre (1941-1945)

See also: 598

625. Breithaupt, Hans. RUSSISCHER DIVISIONÄR AN DER STRIPPE [Russian soldier on the wire]. Frontsoldat erzählt 1955 19(11): 344-345. Relates the defensive struggle of the surrounded German 30th Infantry Division, southeast of Lake Ilmen, during February 1942, and its rescue from total encirclement as a consequence of tapping an abandoned Soviet Army telephone cable. R. Mueller

626. Conrady (von). SEEKRIEGSSCHAUPLATZ SCHWARZES MEER [Black Sea Naval Theatre]. Frontsoldat erzählt 1955 19(11): 335-336. Narrates the participation of German and Rumanian naval units in Black Sea operations, particularly in the Kerch Strait and in the siege of Sevastopol during 1941. R. Mueller

627. de Jong, E. NEBEL VOR IWANS NASE. 7. EIS-MEER-RÄUMBOOT-FLOTTILLE IM EINSATZ [Fog up Ivan's nose. The 7th Arctic Minesweeper Flotilla in action]. Frontsoldat erzählt 1955 19(11): 337-338. Describes how this unit convoyed German supply ships from a northern Norwegian port to northern Finland, defying Soviet shore artillery, torpedo boats, and aircraft. R. Mueller

628. Freivalds, Osvalds (Stockholm). AUTORA ATBILDE KRITIKIM [Author's reply to a critic]. Cēla Zīmes 1955 (27): 399-400. The author of Kurzemes cietoksnis [The Fortress of Courland] (1954, 2 vols.) defends himself against criticisms expressed by A. Strautmanis. The critic misunderstood several problems in regard to the defense of the Peninsula of Courland against the Soviet Union in 1944-1945. E. Andersons
See also: 631

629. Heilmann, Will. RAMMFÄHRE IN SIEBEN MINUTEN ERBAUT [Railroad ferry construction in seven minutes]. Frontsoldat erzählt 1955 19(11): 342-344. Lauds the heroism of German Army railroad bridge construction engineers during the Russian campaign chiefly during the siege of Moscow. R. Mueller

630. Pelczyński, Tadeusz (General). O POWSTANIE WARSZAWSKIM [On the Warsaw rising]. Bellona 1955 (3): 3-16. Examines the developments on the Eastern Front in 1944, Soviet military disposition and liaison between the Polish underground and the Red Army in relation to the Warsaw rising of 1944. The starting point of this discussion is Studia i Materiały do Historii Sztuki Wojennej (Vol. 1, Warsaw, 1954). The Soviets did not supply any assistance, nor did they help others to render aid to Warsaw insurgents. H A Staff

631. Strautmanis, A. (Stockholm). MĒS JOPROJĀ GAIDĀM LIELUS DARBUS [We still wait for monumental works]. Cēla Zīmes 1955 (26): 296-302. A review article on two recently published books the problems of the defense of the Peninsula of Courland [Kurzeme] against the Bolshevik attacks from the summer of 1944 to 9 May 1945: 1) Kurzemes cietoksnis [The Fortress of Courland] (2 vols., author's edition, 1954) by Arnolds Šinkis, and 2) a book with the same title by Osvalds Freivalds (2 vols., Copenhagen: Imanta, 1954) by a high official of the Latvian People's Help Organization, who stayed in Courland until the last day of the war. Both works still leave many questions unanswered. See also: 628 E. Andersons

632. Wagoner, Carl (Major General, ret.). DER VORSTOSS DES XXXX. PANZERKORPS VON CHARKOV ZUM KASUS JULI-AUGUST 1942. EIN BEISPIEL FÜR WEITREICHENDE OPERATIONEN MIT SCHNELLEN TRUPPEN [The thrust of the German 40th Armored Corps from Kharkov to Caucasus, July-August 1942. An example of far-reaching operations with highly mobile task forces]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(10): 447-458. Continuation and conclusion of a detailed critical analysis and exposition of this operation. See also: 1: 3515 H. M. Adams

Western Europe (1944-1945)

633. Adams, Henry M. (Santa Barbara College, University of California). OPERATIONS OF AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT IN THE SAAR, 1944-5. Military Affairs 1955 19(3): 121-136. An administrative history of the activities of detachment I 2 A2 in Saarlautern from 7 December 1944 to 9 July 1945. G. J. Stansfield

Pacific and Asian Theatre

634. Ferrell, Robert H. (Indiana Univ.). PEARL HARBOR AND THE REVISIONISTS. Historian 1955 17(2): 215-233. Examines and discounts revisionist charges that Pearl Harbor was "planned that way." Gives detailed attention to the responsibility for the unreadiness of the fleet and the airfields. Accepts the charges of Admirals Theobald and Kimme that they were insufficiently informed, especially relative to the intercepted Japanese messages. The administration, including the Washington military leaders, badly miscalculated the power and intentions of Japan.

of Japan but the disaster was essentially a military error. E. C. Johnson

635. Vasilev, V.F., G.I. Levinson, and V.S. Rudnev. IZ ISTORII OSVOBODITEL'NOI VOINY NARODOV IUGO-VOSTOCHNOI AZII V 1941-1945 GODAKH [From the history of the war of liberation of the nations of South-east Asia in 1941-1945]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (10): 45-58. A brief account of anti-Japanese and nationalistic actions in Burma, Malaya and the Philippines from 1941-1945. Points out and stresses the active leading role played by the local Communist parties and their sympathizers. M. Raeff

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

636. Hecker, Hellmuth (Forschungsstelle für Völkerrecht, Univ. of Hamburg). DIE AUFTEILUNG DES BALKANS ZWISCHEN GROSSBRITANNIEN UND DER SOWJETUNION IM JAHRE 1944 [The partition of the Balkans between Great Britain and the Soviet Union in 1944]. Ost-europa 1955 5(4): 251-253. Discusses the June agreement and the partition arrived at by Churchill and Eden in Moscow in October. Based primarily on Hull's and Churchill's memoirs. E. C. Helmreich

637. Wagner, Wolfgang (Bonn). EDEN UND DIE ODER-NEISSE-LINIE: DIE DEUTSCHE OSTGRENZE IN DEN YALTA-DOKUMENTEN [Eden and the Oder-Neisse Line: The German eastern boundary in the Yalta documents]. Aussenpolitik 1955 6(11): 714-721. The recently published Yalta documents (U.S. Dept. of State; 1955) throw light on Anthony Eden's role in the controversy over the German-Polish frontier before and during the Yalta Conference. Eden, the British Foreign Office, and experts from the U.S. State Department urged Roosevelt and Churchill to take a firmer stand against Russian demands. C.R. Spurgin

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

638. Benda, Henry J. INDONESIAN ISLAM UNDER THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, 1942-45. Pacific Affairs 1955 28(4): 350-362. To gain Islamic support in Indonesia for their war aims the Japanese furthered Islamic movements, particularly the Masjumi, which became a strong political force in their hands. Muslim leaders were favored rather than Indonesian nationalists by the Japanese military government until August 1944. Then, fearing Allied landings in Java, the Tokyo regime switched to a policy of arousing nationalistic sentiment for the defense of Indonesia. H A Staff

639. Varg, Paul (Ohio State Univ.). ALTERNATIVES IN THE FAR EAST. World Affairs 1955 26(3): 247-254. The present troubles of the United States and those leading to war in 1941 in the Far East originate in the chief aim of the United States within the Open Door Policy: to prevent the domination of East Asia by one power. Actually the United States has continuously compromised the stated principles of the Open Door agreement on economic issues and on questions relating to China's integrity and internal administration. Today the alternative between an open showdown with Communism in Asia and inaction is an effective containment

policy, by strengthening the countries of South-Eastern Asia. R. Mueller

Near and Middle East

See: 560

Europe

A U S T R I A

See: 521

B A L K A N S

See also: 523

640. F. A. V. THE PLACE OF YUGOSLAVIA IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS. British Survey 1955 (80): 12-25. Reviews Tito's role in Yugoslavia from 1941 to the present. H A Staff

641. Fel'dman, D.I. IZ ISTORII MEZHDUNARODNOGO PRIZNANIJA NATSIONAL'NOGO KOMITETA OSVOBOZHDENIJA IUGOSLAVII [From the history of the international recognition of the Yugoslav National Committee of Liberation]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (12): 96-101. Summary account of the recognition of the Yugoslav Committee of National Liberation as the de facto and de jure government during the Second World War. No original sources used. M. Raeff

642. Knežević, Radoje (King Peter's Minister). JUGOSLOVENSKA VLADA I DRAŽA MIHAILOVIĆ [The Yugoslav Government and Draža Mihailović]. Poruka 1954: (18), (23), (24). Publishes a number of documents from the files of the Yugoslav Government-in-exile relating to the attitude of the Soviet, British, and U.S. Governments towards the Chetnik leader Mihailović. Four items are of particular interest: 1) a Soviet Pro Memoria dated 3 August 1942; 2) the minutes dated 22 December 1942 recording statements made by Sir Orme Sargent; 3) minutes dated 29 December 1942 recording statements by Major Peter Boughey, and 4) minutes dated 31 December 1942/1 January 1943 recording statements by Sir George Rendell.

S. Gavrilović

643. Marjanović, Jovan. EKONOMSKE PROMENE U TOKU NARODNOOSLOBAODILACKOG RATA [Economic changes during the War of National Liberation]. Istorski Glasnik 1955 (1): 3-22. A documentary study of Tito's economic reforms enacted under the stress of wartime conditions. Tito's post-war reforms in the economic field were carried out in the midst of vast destruction caused by the war. Based on collections of documents on the War of National Liberation, Institute of Military History, Belgrade; records of sessions of AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia]; Istorski Arhiv K.P.J. [Historical Archive, Communist Party of Yugoslavia], etc. S. Gavrilović

644. S. K. DEMONSTRACIJE STUDENATA I RADNIKA [The demonstrations of the students and the workers]. Borba 1955 14 December. Documentary material relating to mass demonstrations organized by the Communist Party in Belgrade on 14 December 1939.

S. Gavrilović

645. Topalović, Živko (Serbian trade union leader). RASTANAK SA ZEMLJOM [The parting from the country]. Poruka 1955 (29). An eye-witness account of the difficulties which arose in 1944 between the Chetnik leader Mihailović and the British. S. Gavrilović

646. Unsigned. DR. IVAN SUBAŠIĆ. Poruka 1955 (29). Brief biography of the Croatian administrator and statesman who played a leading role in the establishment of the short-lived coalition government of the Yugoslav liberal parties and Tito in 1944. S. Gavrilović

647. Unsigned. O GODIŠNJICI 27 MARTA [On the occasion of the anniversary of the 27th of March]. Poruka 1954 (19). Reproduces the wartime speeches of King Peter, Prime Minister Slobodan Jovanović, and members of the Yugoslav government-in-exile. The theme of the speeches was the revolution which broke out in Yugoslavia on 27 March 1941 following the signing of Hitler's Tripartite Pact. The speeches were originally published in Službene Novine [Official Gazette]. S. Gavrilović

E I R E

See: 526

F R A N C E

See also: 442, 527, 529

648. Cohen, Victor. THE VICHY EXPERIMENT. Contemporary Review 1955 188(1075): 24-27. Summarizes the treason, defeatism, and reactionary tendencies of Vichy. Distinguishes between the aims of Pétain and Laval. Emphasizes the failure of Pétain to prevent German exactions on France. J. G. Gazley

G E R M A N Y

See also: 530, 539

649. Gleitze, Bruno. LE RENFORCEMENT DE L'INDUSTRIALISATION (II) [The strengthening of industrialization (II)]. Documents 1955 10(9): 1109-1121. Discusses the changes in the German industrial picture since 1939. J. L. B. Atkinson
See also: 1: 2732

G R E A T B R I T A I N

650. Gerald, J. Edward (Univ. of Minnesota). THE BRITISH PRESS UNDER GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC CONTROLS. Journalism Quarterly 1955 32(4): 403-410. For 16 years, beginning in 1939, the traditionally free British press was economically controlled by limitations on newsprint to preserve dollar exchange. During the control period, the total circulation of newspapers rose to the highest per capita figure in the history of any country. Popular papers became more interesting, journalistically, but quality papers, despite careful condensation and selection, suffered financially. S. Humphreys

H U N G A R Y

See also: 546

651. Berend, Iván, and György Bánki. NÉMET GAZDASÁGI EXPANZIÓ ÉS A MAGYAR GYÁRIPAR A SZOVJETLENES HÁBORÚ IDEJÉN 1941-1945 [Germany's economic expansion and the Hungarian manufacturing industry

during the anti-Soviet War 1941-1945]. Századok 1955 89(4/5): 634-660. After illustrating the political aspect of Germany's Drang nach Osten, reviews the interstate supplementary agreement of 21 February 1934, as an advance on the foreign trade pact signed in 1931. Thus Hungary became the reservoir for raw materials and foodstuffs in the German Lebensraum. After 1938 Germany's economic influence over Hungary grew steadily, reaching its climax during the Second World War, when Germany was an important stockholder of several industrial enterprises in Hungary. The economic exploitation of the country reached its climax with the forcible removal of goods to Germany in the last phase of the war. Based on archival material. F. Wagner

652. Fazekas, Erzsébet G. MAGYARORSZÁG FELSZABADULÁSA ÉS NÉPI DEMOKRATIKUS FORRADALMUNK Néhány KÉRDÉSE [The liberation of Hungary and some problems of our people's democratic revolution]. Századok 1955 89(3): 334-358. During the Second World War the democratic revolution took the shape of Moscow-inspired resistance movements which finally led to the establishment of the people's democratic order in post-war Europe. Emphasizes that this development was effected by local Communist parties supported by the Soviet Union. Deals with Hungarian Communist Party strategy with emphasis on the activity of its Foreign Committee. Based partly on unpublished material. F. Wagner

I T A L Y

See: 547

P O L A N D

See: 556, 630

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

See: 557

Latin America

See also: 558

653. Orfila Reynal, Arnaldo. BREVE HISTORIA Y EXAMEN DEL PERONISMO [A brief history and analysis of Peronism]. Cuadernos Americanos 1955 14(6): 7-37. Outlines Argentine history since independence and traces the course of the Peron regime, analyzing its relations with the German Nazis, the labor movement, the "imperialists" (with special attention to Peron's relations with the U.S.), and the Catholic Church. Reprints the famous letter of 4 June 1943, circulated by the GRUPO DE OFICIALES UNIFICADOS (G.O.U.), which outlined the true aims of the 1943 revolution. H. Kantor

Soviet Union

See also: 562, 565, 566, 567, 569, 571, 573

654. Bor-Ramenskii, E.G. OB ISTOCHNIKAKH I LITERATURE PO ISTORII SOVETSKOGO TYLA V GODY VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY [On the sources and literature of the history of the Soviet home-front during the Great Fatherland War]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (12): 138-145. Bibliographical and critical survey of the sources and published works on the domestic history of Soviet Russia during the Second World War. M. Raef

655. Maurach, Reinhart (Direktor des Inst. für
stforschung, Königsberg). SOWJETRECHT UND KLASSEN-
ILDUNG [Soviet law and the formation of classes].
osteuropa 1955 5(6): 413-420. A study of the
resent social structure of Russia, and how that
tructure has affected the development of Soviet
aw. The official Russian thesis proclaimed in the
936 constitution, is that exploited and exploiting
lasses have disappeared and have been replaced by
easants, workers, and intelligentsia (professional
lasses), all having the same social origin. Ac-
ording to Russian theory there is no danger of the
ntelligentsia developing into a separate class
ecause the state through its control of the means
f production prevents accumulation of capital in
rivate hands. The intelligentsia does not seek
olitical powers, but rather a guarantee of its
aterial privileges. Individual rights remain sub-
ect to state control, but recent laws have given

important guarantees of inheritance, ownership of
homes, and other family privileges to the profes-
sional group. E. C. Helmreich

656. Petrov, Victor P. (U.S. Navy School of
Oriental Languages, Boulder, Col.). GROSSKRAFTWER-
KE IN DER SOWJETUNION [Large power plants in the
Soviet Union]. Osteuropa 1955 5(6): 438-446.
The purposes of the tremendous development of
Russian waterways are an increase in electric
energy, irrigation, improvement of transportation,
and defense. This article, accompanied by a map,
describes the development of the Volga, the great
dams which have been built and what remains to
be done. Article to be continued.

E. C. Helmreich

United States of America

See: 575, 639

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS

It was felt that the previous title **JOURNAL NEWS** was not adequate to describe the variety of bibliographical information contained in this section of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. As heretofore, this section contains information on new or defunct historical and related periodicals, on microfilm projects, and on bibliographical publications or institutions of significance to historical scholars.

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INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE USSR.

On the occasion of its 5th anniversary, the Institut po Izucheniyu Istorii i Kul'tury SSSR [Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR], now called more briefly Institute for the Study of the USSR, published a booklet, 5 let Instituta po Izucheniyu Istorii i Kul'tury SSSR (1950-1955) which reviews the activity of the Institute since its establishment.

The Institute, located at Augustenstrasse 46, Munich, Germany, is sponsored by the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism. Its members constitute a free corporation of scholars and specialists who left the USSR. Its publications report on political, historical and economic developments in the USSR, as well as on its literature and fine arts. Its monographs range from such subjects as "Soviet Research on the Ancient History and Culture of the Northern Black Sea Coast," to "Consumer Goods Production in the USSR," and "Grain Farming in the USSR." The Institute also published an index of Soviet periodicals. The last complete list of the Institute's publications appears in its Bulletin, December 1956, Vol. 12, No. 12, pp. 57-60. A German and an Arabic semi-annual periodical are to be published this year. (A list of its periodicals will be found in the World List of Historical Periodicals, of this number of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS).

The Institute has held six conferences so far, and has published the minutes thereof. Its library holds 25,000 volumes, all of them devoted to the history and culture of the USSR, and some 700 Soviet and émigré periodicals and newspapers. The Institute's Research Section, founded in 1953, analyzes and indexes Soviet periodical literature and co-operates with scholars and institutions seeking information on various aspects of Soviet studies.

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RESEARCH ON SOUTH EAST EUROPE

Südostforschungen Vol. 13 (1954), pp. 295-297 carries a report by Hans Andritsch of the University of Graz on research work on South East Europe done at the Historisches Seminar of that university. Dissertations and other studies which focus almost exclusively on Austrian diplomacy in South East Europe before the Second World War are cited. These studies are based to a large extent on new sources.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MID-EUROPEAN STUDIES CENTER

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of establishment of the Mid-European Studies Center the Free Europe Committee, Inc. (4 West 57th Street New York 19, New York), it issued a bibliography books, pamphlets and articles published by member of the Study Center, with a description of a handbook series of seven volumes dealing with Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia. Other sections describe projects in progress and relevant manuscripts available at the Mid-European Studies Center or, on microfilm, at the Library of Congress.

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HANDBOOK FOR THEOLOGY AND CHURCH HISTORY

A new, revised edition of Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart [Religion in History and Present Times] (6 volumes) is at present being completed and will be published by J.C.B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck) Tübingen, beginning in autumn 1956. The work will continue to stress Protestant thought in relation to the development of Christianity, but will give greater emphasis to more recent developments. The handbook is edited by Kurt Galling (Göttingen), in association with Hans Freiherr von Campenhausen (Heidelberg), Erich Dinkler (New Haven), Gerhard Gloege (Jena) and Knud E. Løgstrup (Aarhus).

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NEWLY PUBLISHED

Beginning in April 1956 the Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History will be replaced by the International Review of Social History. It is to appear three times a year and will also be published by the International Institute of Social History, Keizersgracht 264, Amsterdam-C, Netherlands. The Review is to devote two-thirds of its projected 520 pages to articles and the remainder to the short book summaries which were the main feature of the Bulletin. The rate of subscription will be \$6.- (23 guilders) per year.

Ethnohistory. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 1). First pub. in April 1954. Pub. by Indiana University at the American Indian Ethnohistorical Conference. Editor: Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin, Rayl House, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Content: Articles on original research in the documentary history of the culture and movements of primitive peoples, and related subjects, from the era of colonial expansion to the present day; concentrate chiefly on the New World; news and notes; document book reviews.

Der europäische Osten [The European East].
 Monatsschrift für Selbstbestimmungsrecht und Freiheit der Völker [Monthly on Self-determination and Freedom of Peoples]. Monthly (1956: Vol. 2). First pub. in 1955. Pub. by Jörg-Verlag, München 19, Sudl. Ruffahrtsallee 34. Editor: Hanns Gert Freiherr von Sebeck, München 19, Ruffinistrasse 8. Contents: Articles on political, social and economic questions of Central and Eastern Europe, primarily from the point of view of former German minorities; mostly contemporary, but also on recent history; reports on the former German areas beyond the Oder-Neisse-line and Eastern Europe, letters, book reviews, brief references to selected articles.

The former Notizie degli archivi di stato has adopted a new name: Rassegna degli archivi di stato, beginning with the first number of Vol. 15 (1955).

 An international directory of archives will be published in Archivum 1956. Archival agencies have been requested to supply information listed on a standard questionnaire before 30 June 1956 to M. R.-H. Bautier, Archivum, 60 rue des Francs-Bourgeois, Paris 3e, France.

NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: "Notes and News."

STATISTICS ON AMERICAN HISTORIANS

In its last issue (Volume 60, No. 2), The American Historical Review published an article by J. F. Bellmeyer, Jr., "A Survey of United States Historians and a Forecast," which presents statistical information about American historians. The data are taken from those gathered by the American Council of Learned Societies in its 1952 survey of personnel in the social sciences and humanities. It is estimated that there are about 6,000 historians in the United States; replies to questionnaires were received from 2,979 of them.

The average American historian is 41 years old and entered the employment market at the age of 28. The oldest members of the profession are specialists in ancient and religious history, while the youngest are in the fields of recent U.S. history, modern Germany, and East-Central Europe. Historians connected with colleges and universities average 43 years of age, while those employed by the federal government average 39 years.

Nearly a third of the historians classify themselves primarily as specialists in American history. The next largest group is found in some field of modern European history; the British Isles, France, and Russia in that order. Of the whole group, two-thirds are specialists in some area of modern history, and only eight per cent are medievalists or specialists in ancient history. Among topical specialties, diplomatic history and intellectual history were almost equally popular. Political history was far down on the list. Graduate students favored the fields of modern France and of United States colonial history. Cultural history and the history of science were the most popular topics among them.

Sixty-three per cent of all historians surveyed hold the doctor of philosophy degree, and an addi-

tional 31 per cent hold only the master of arts degree. Graduate training is highly concentrated. Harvard, Columbia, and Chicago account for 32 per cent of all advanced degrees; and ten universities provided two-thirds of the total. Ninety-two per cent of the historians know French, 72 per cent German, and 29 per cent Spanish. They know two foreign languages on the average, though substantial numbers know three or four languages.

The vast majority (80 per cent) of historians are employed as teachers in colleges and universities, while only six per cent listed research as their primary occupation. The median salary is \$5,000, and salaries ranged from \$4,100 in the lowest quartile to \$6,400 in the highest quartile. Salaries increase noticeably with age; the group under thirty years of age had a median salary of \$3,700, while the group over 65 had a median salary of \$6,200, which ranged as high as \$9,300 in the upper quartile. College teachers with a doctorate have a median salary of \$5,300, while those employed by the federal government have a median salary of \$7,600. Doctors of philosophy, as a whole, averaged \$5,500, while those with a master's degree averaged \$4,000. Historians as a group average \$500 a year additional income; most of this comes from teaching summer school.

To satisfy teaching requirements alone, the number of historians required in 1970 will be double that of 1952. In 1970 it will be necessary for graduate schools to produce about 610 historians annually. It is doubtful that the graduate schools will be able to satisfy that demand. However, in the immediate past, the years 1947-52, about twice as many doctorates were granted in history annually as there were jobs available.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The American Historical Association (274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington 25, D.C.) held its annual meeting in Washington, D.C., 28-30 December 1956. The complete program of papers delivered and speeches held is given below.

The Use and Misuse of Historical Evidence. Chairman: W. Stull Holt (Univ. of Washington). Richard N. Current (The Woman's College, Univ. of North Carolina), Lincoln and Fort Sumter: An Exercise in Semantics and Historiography. Herbert Feis (Washington, D.C.), War Comes at Pearl Harbor: A Study in Suspicion. Comment by James Russell Wiggins (The Washington Post and Times Herald).

Luncheon Conference of the Society of American Historians. Chairman: Allan Nevins (Columbia Univ.). The Honorable Claude G. Bowers (Washington, D.C.), Literary Aspects of the Writing of History.

Toynbee's Study of History: An Evaluation. Chairman: Frederick B. Artz (Oberlin College). Crane Brinton (Harvard Univ.), The Significance of Toynbee's Study of History. Jesse D. Clarkson (Brooklyn College), Toynbee on Slavic and Russian History. Gustave Von Grunbaum (Oriental Institute, Univ. of Chicago), Toynbee on Islamic History and Civilization.

History and Diplomacy. Chairman: Joseph E. Johnson (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace). George Kennan (Institute for Advanced Study), As Viewed by a Diplomatist. Raymond J. Sontag (Univ. of California, Berkeley), As Viewed by an Historian. Comment by Harry R. Rudin (Yale Univ.).

American Society of Church History. Chairman: L.J. Trinterud (McCormick Theological Seminary). H. Richard Niebuhr (Yale Univ.), A Theologian's Approach to History: History's Role in Theology. Willis B. Glover (Mercer Univ.), An Historian's Approach to Theology: Theology's Role in Culture.

The Christian Missions: A Reappraisal. Chairman: Kenneth S. Latourette (Yale Univ.). John T. Farrell (Catholic Univ. of America), Imperialism and the Christian Missions. R. Pierce Beaver (Divinity School, Univ. of Chicago), Nationalism and the Missions in the Orient. Comments by Harold C. Hinton (Georgetown Univ.) and Minor Searles Bates (Union Theological Seminary).

Luncheon Meeting of the American Catholic Historical Association. Presiding: Most Reverend Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States. Chairman: Oscar Halecki (Fordham Univ.). Aaron I. Abell (Univ. of Notre Dame), Arbitration-The Synthetic Principle in the Catholic Approach to the Labor Question, 1885-1905.

Civil-Military Relations: Historical Case Studies. Chairman: Rear Admiral John D. Hayes, USN (Ret.). Louis J. Halle, Jr. (Univ. of Virginia), 1898: The United States in the Pacific. Theodore Ropp (Duke Univ.), Conscription in Great Britain, 1900-1914: A Failure in Civil-Military Communications. Eric McDermott, S.J. (Georgetown Univ.), The Elder Pitt and His Admirals and Generals.

Old and New in the Augustan System. Chairman: T. Robert S. Broughton (Bryn Mawr College). Chester G. Starr (Univ. of Illinois), How did Augustus Stop the Revolution? Edward Togo Salmon (McMaster Univ.), How did Augustus Guide the Evolution? Comment by William C. McDermott (Univ. of Pennsylvania).

Science and Technology in the Middle Ages. Chairman: Lynn Thorndike (Columbia Univ.). Lynn White (Mills College), The Origin and Diffusion of the Crank. Carl B. Boyer (Brooklyn College), The Theory of the Rainbow: Mediaeval Triumph and Failure. George Sarton (Harvard Univ.), The Two Mysteries of Arabic Science: The Beginning and the End.

Mediaeval Britain. Chairman: Barnaby C. Ke (Brown Univ.). John H. Beeler (The Woman's College, Univ. of North Carolina), Strategic Distribution of Norman and Angevin Castles. W. Stanford Reid (McGill Univ.), English Stimulus to Scottish Nationalism in the Fourteenth Century. A.L. Rowse (All Souls College, Oxford Univ.), Tudor Expansion: The Transition from Mediaeval to Modern History.

Dinner Meeting: The Mediaeval Academy of America. Chairman: Austin P. Evans (Columbia Univ.). Robert S. Hoyt (Univ. of Minnesota), "A Meer Surplusage or Battology."

Viewpoints in Mediaeval Rural History. Chairman: Herbert Heaton (Univ. of Minnesota). Cather Boyd (Carleton College), Italian Feudalism Reconsidered. C.J. Bishko (Univ. of Virginia), The Frontier in Mediaeval History. Comments by Katherine Fischer Drew (The Rice Institute) and Edgar N. Johnson (Univ. of Nebraska).

America, 1765-1790: An Examination of Changing Views. Chairman: Bernhard Knollenberg (Chester, Connecticut). Merrill Jensen (Univ. of Wisconsin), The Interpretation of the American Revolution. Richard B. Morris (Columbia Univ.), The Interpretation of the Confederation Period. Comment by Robert E. Brown (Michigan State Univ.).

The Founding Fathers and Education. Chairman: R. Freeman Butts (Teachers College, Columbia Univ.). Gordon C. Lee (Pomona College), The Founding Fathers and the Problem of Government and Education. Comments by Archibald Anderson (Univ. of Illinois) and Michael Kraus (The City College, New York).

The Use of History by the Founding Fathers. Chairman: Dumas Malone (Columbia Univ.). Trevor Colbourn (Pennsylvania State Univ.), The Historical Optimism of Thomas Jefferson. Douglass Adair (Columbia Graduate School), The Historical Pessimism of Alexander Hamilton. Comments by Gerald Stourzh (Univ. of Chicago), Harold C. Syrett (Columbia Univ.) and Frank Monaghan (Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission).

Dinner Meeting: Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Chairman: Thomas D. Clark (Univ. of Kentucky). Louis B. Wright (Folger Shakespeare Library), Literature as a Civilizing Agent on the Frontier.

Calhoun Re-examined. Chairman: Clement Eaton (Univ. of Kentucky). Thomas P. Gowan (The National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church), An Appraisal of Calhoun as a National and Sectional Leader. Comments by Fletcher M. Green (Univ. of North Carolina) and Charles M. Wiltse (Washington, D.C.).

Post-War History of Southern Railroads. Chairman: Charles W. Turner (Washington and Lee Univ.). James F. Doster (Univ. of Alabama), Vicissitudes of the South Carolina Railroad, 1865-1880. John F. Stover (Purdue Univ.), Pennsylvania Railroad's Southern Rail Empire. Jean E. Keith (Baltimore, Maryland), The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Builds a New South, 1875-1905.

The Southerner as an American. Chairman: James W. Patton (Univ. of North Carolina). John Hope Franklin (Howard Univ.), The South Looks at Its History. George B. Tindall (Louisiana State Univ.), The Central Theme Revisited. Comment by James W. Silver (Univ. of Mississippi).

Impact of American Religious and Cultural Thought on American Jewry. Chairman: Bertram W. Korn (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). Joseph L. Blau (Columbia Univ.), On the National Scene. Arthur Mann (Smith College), On the Local Scene: Boston. Comments by Selig Adler (Univ. of Buffalo) and Edwin Wolf II (Library Company of Philadelphia).

Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Chairman: John D. Barnhart (Indiana Univ.). Richard P. McCormick (Rutgers Univ.), State and Regional History in the Colleges. Comments by Allan G. Bogue (State Univ. of Iowa), Vernon Carstensen (Univ. of Wisconsin) and Dorothy O. Johansen (Reed College).

Government and Private Enterprise in Recent Middle Western Agriculture. Chairman: Clarence H. Danhof (Tulane Univ.). F. J. Skogvold (Manager, Production Division, Equitable Life Assurance Society), Farm Loans and Farm Management by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. Lamont K. Richardson (Univ. of Wisconsin), Rural Electrification in the Middle West: Wisconsin --By the Rural Electrification Administration. Forrest McDonald (Wisconsin State Historical Society), Rural Electrification in the Middle West: Wisconsin --By Private Industry.

Luncheon Conference of the Agricultural History Society. Chairman: Walter H. Ebling (Wisconsin Federal-State Crop Reporting Service). Charles A. Burmeister (Washington, D.C.), Six Decades of Rugged Individualism: The American National Cattlemen's Association, 1898-1955.

Dissent in the Gilded Age. Chairman: Edward Younger (Univ. of Virginia). E. McClung Fleming (The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum), Mugwumpery. Arthur P. Dudden (Bryn Mawr College), Men Against Monopoly. Robert H. Bremner (Ohio State Univ.), Scientific Philanthropy. Comments by Charles Albro Barker (Johns Hopkins Univ.) and Richard Hofstadter (Columbia Univ.).

American Thought in the Nineteen Twenties. Chairman: Henry Steele Commager (Columbia Univ.). Henry F. May (Univ. of California, Berkeley), The Twenties: Suggestions for a Reinterpretation. Comments by Oscar Cargill (New York Univ.), Frederick J. Hoffman (Univ. of Wisconsin) and Walter Lippmann (Washington, D.C.).

Segregation and American Life. Chairman: C. Vann Woodward (Johns Hopkins Univ.). Alfred H. Kelly (Wayne Univ.), The Fourteenth Amendment Revisited: A Reconsideration of Intent. Ulysses G. Lee (Lincoln Univ., Missouri), The Advance of Integration: Toward the Achievement of an American Dream. Comments by Richard Bardolph (The Woman's College, Univ. of North Carolina) and Lee Nichols (United Press Association, Washington, D.C.).

Society of American Archivists. Chairman: J.H. Easterby (South Carolina Archives Department). Richard B. Morris (Columbia Univ.), Archives and the Next Fifty Years.

The United States and the Far East: The Era of Wilson, Hughes and Borah. Chairman: Thomas A. Bailey (Stanford Univ.). Betty Miller Unterberger (Whittier College), The Russian Revolution and Wilson's Far Eastern Policy. John C. Vinson (Univ. of Georgia), Hughes, Borah and the Far East: Executive versus Congressional Leadership. Comments by Ruhl J. Bartlett (Tufts Univ.) and Foster Rhea Dulles (Ohio State Univ.).

Sino-Japanese Response to the West: The Nineteenth Century. Chairman: Earl H. Pritchard (Univ. of Chicago). Earl Swisher (Univ. of Colorado), The Chinese Response. W.W. Lockwood (Princeton Univ.), The Japanese Response. Comments by Knight Biggerstaff (Cornell Univ.) and Roger F. Hackett (Northwestern Univ.).

Luncheon of the Conference on Asiatic History. Chairman: Woodbridge Bingham (Univ. of California, Berkeley). W. Norman Brown (Univ. of Pennsylvania), The Sacred Cow.

Luncheon Conference of the Modern Europe History Section. Chairman: Robert R. Palmer (Princeton Univ.). John K. Fairbank (Harvard Univ.), Asian Views on Modern European History.

American Society for Reformation Research. Chairman: Harold S. Bender (Goshen College Biblical Seminary). Lewis W. Spitz (Univ. of Missouri), Particularism and Peace: Augsburg 1555. Jaroslav J. Pelikan (Univ. of Chicago), The Crisis of Melancthonism and the Peace of Augsburg. Comments by Felix Gilbert (Bryn Mawr College) and John T. McNeill (Union Theological Seminary).

Politics and Finance in Eighteenth Century England. Chairman: Charles F. Mullett (Univ. of Missouri). Dora Mae Clark (Wilson College), The Treasury Under Sir Robert Walpole. Donald Grove Barnes (Western Reserve Univ.), Henry Pelham and the Duke of Newcastle. Comments by Carl Cone (Univ. of Kentucky) and Robert Rea (Alabama Polytechnic Institute).

The Era of the French Revolution: Opportunities for Research and Writing. Chairman: John Hall Stewart (Western Reserve Univ.). Frank E. Manuel (Brandeis Univ.), The Pre-Revolutionary Period. Stanley J. Idzerda (Michigan State Univ.), The Revolution. Robert B. Holtman (Louisiana State Univ.), The Napoleonic Era. Comments by Shelby T. McCloy (Univ. of Kentucky) and Harold T. Parker (Duke Univ.).

Conference on British Studies. Chairman: Margaret A. Judson (Rutgers Univ.). Garrett Mattingly (Columbia Univ.), Cold War or Co-existence: A Diplomatic Problem for Queen Elizabeth I. Comments by E. Harris Harbison (Princeton Univ.) and George L. Mosse (Univ. of Wisconsin).

Luncheon Conference of the Society of American Historians. Chairman: Allan Nevins (Columbia Univ.). The Honorable Claude G. Bowers (Washington, D.C.), Literary Aspects of the Writing of History.

Modern Spain. Chairman: Gerhard Masur (Sweet Briar College). Mark Van Aken (Memphis State College), Pan-Hispanism and Hispanidad. Gabriel Jackson (Wellesley College), The Republican Movement. Willard A. Smith (Univ. of Toledo), Conservatism in the Republic.

Luncheon of the Conference on Latin American History. Chairman: John Francis Bannon, S.J. (Saint Louis Univ.). Lewis Hanke (Univ. of Texas), Recent Spanish Developments of Interest to Latin Americanists.

European Historical Scholarship: A Decade of Recovery and Development. Chairman: Kent Roberts Greenfield (Department of the Army). Charles F. Delzell (Vanderbilt Univ.), Italy. Carl G. Anthon (State University of Iowa), Germany. Edward R. Tannenbaum (Colorado Agricultural & Mechanical College), France. Michael B. Petrovich (Univ. of Wisconsin), Yugoslavia.

The Struggle for Baltic Power. Chairman: Franklin D. Scott (Northwestern Univ.). Ernst Ekman (Univ. of California, Riverside), The Empire and the Baltic, 1540-1570. Heinz E. Ellersieck (California Institute of Technology), Ordin Nashchokin's Baltic Policy, 1655-1671. John J. Murray (Coe College), The Baltic Policy of George I. Comments by Raymond E. Lindgren (Occidental College) and Oscar J. Falnes (New York Univ.).

Eastern Europe. Chairman: Robert F. Byrnes (Mid-European Studies Center, New York City). Jerome Blum (Princeton Univ.), The Rise of Serfdom in Eastern Europe. Comments by Traian Stoianovich (Rutgers Univ.) and Hans W. Rosenberg (Brooklyn College).

The USSR since Stalin. Chairman: Bernadotte E. Schmitt (Univ. of Chicago). David Granick (Fisk Univ.), Economic Background of the Soviet "New Course." Bertram D. Wolfe (New York City), Political Context of the "New Course." Thomas T. Hammond (Univ. of Virginia), The Implications for Foreign Policy. Comment by A. Lobanov-Rostovsky (Univ. of Michigan).

New Approaches to the History of the Modern Muslim World. Chairman: Roderic H. Davison (George Washington Univ.). Freeland K. Abbott (Tufts Univ.), Re-evaluation of Muslim History on the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent. Sir Hamilton Gibb (Harvard Univ.), Problems of Modern Arab History. Comments by Arthur Jeffery (Columbia Univ.) and Niyazi Berkes (Institute of Islamic Studies, McGill Univ.).

Latin American Historiography: A Progress Report, 1930-1955. Chairman: Charles C. Griffin (Vassar College). Clifford Evans (Smithsonian Institution), Pre-Colonial America. Charles Gibson (State University of Iowa), Colonial America. Benjamin Keen (West Virginia Univ.), Modern America.

Social-Political Forces in Modern Latin America. Chairman: Roland D. Hussey (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). Jean Johnson (Stanford Univ.), The Middle Class and Politics. Robert J. Alexander (Rutgers Univ.), Labor in Politics: Argentina. Comment by T. Crevenna (Pan American Union).

Intellectual Forces in Modern Mexico. Chairman: W. Rex Crawford (Univ. of Pennsylvania). Harry Bernstein (Brooklyn College), Marxism in Mexico, 1917-1925. Philip Taylor (Univ. of Michigan), Spanish Intellectuals in Mexico, 1936-1955. Robert E. Quirk (Indiana Univ.), Church and State: Ideological Deadlock. Comment by Clement G. Motten (Temple Univ.).

American Studies Association. Chairman: Walt Johnson (Univ. of Chicago). Truett Russell (Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, Washington, D.C.), International Exchange: A Challenge to American Scholars. Comments by Dexter Perkins (Cornell Univ.) and Ray A. Billington (Northwestern Univ.).

History in Undergraduate General Education. Chairman: William H. Cartwright (Duke Univ.). R. Richard Wohl (Univ. of Chicago), History in the General Education Program of the University of Chicago. Charles C. Cole, Jr. (Columbia Univ.), History in the General Education Program of Columbia College. Frederick D. Kershner, Jr. (Ohio Univ.), Career Problems of Instructors in General Education. Comment by Harold F. Peterson (State University of New York Teachers College, Buffalo, New York).

Germany and Central Europe. Chairman: Walter Dorn (Ohio State Univ.). Enno E. Kraehe (Univ. of Kentucky), The German Confederation and the Central European Order. Fritz T. Epstein (Library of Congress), Ideas of Mitteleuropa and Ost-Mitteleuropa in the Period of the Empire. Hans W. Gatzke (Johns Hopkins Univ.), Russo-German Relations during the Stresemann Era. Comments by S. Harrison Thomson (Univ. of Colorado) and Robert G. L. Waite (Williams College).

The presidential address was given by Lynn Thorndike (Columbia Univ.): Whatever Was, Was Right

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CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SLAVISTS

"The Canadian Association of Slavists met at the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, on June 4 and 5, 1955. V. J. Kaye of the University of Ontario made the opening remarks as President of the Association.

"In the morning session of the first day the following papers were presented: 'Phonemes of Russian' by J. O. St. Clair-Sobell (University of British Columbia); 'Saints Cyril and Methodius in Slovakia' was read in Slovak by J. Kirschbaum (University of Montreal); 'The Slavic Elements in the Rumanian Language' by O. Starchuk (University of Alberta); 'Turkish Influences on the Serbs, As Reflected by Language' by M. Mladenovic (McGill University).

"Speeches followed in the afternoon session including: 'The Slavic Linguistic Map of Canada' by J. B. Rudnyckij (University of Manitoba); 'Influences of Nestor's Chronicle on the Song of Igor's Campaign' by C. Bida (University of Ottawa); 'The Soviet Image of Shevchenko' by G. Luckyj (University of Toronto); 'Sir Kasimir Gzowski and the International Bridge Across the Niagara River' by L. Rabcewicz-Zubkowski (University of Montreal); 'The Teaching of the Russian Language in Eastern Canada' by V. N. Litwinowicz.

"In the final public session three papers were read: 'Mickiewicz and the Slavists' read in Polish by T. F. Domaradzki (University of Montreal); 'The Future of Ukrainian Studies in Canada' by G. W. Simpson (University of Saskatchewan); 'Pushkin and the Emperors Alexander I and Nicholas I' by L. I. Strakhovsky (University of Toronto)." [American Slavic and East European Review 1956 15(1): 143]

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR OSTEUROPAKUNDE

The fifth annual meeting of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde [German Society for the Studies of East Europe] (Stuttgart S, Leonhardsplatz 8/IV) was held at the University of Hamburg from 20 to 22 October 1955. The introductory lecture was given by Otto Schiller of the Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule (Stuttgart-Hohenheim) on "The agrarian question seen as Asia's central problem. Its significance for the struggle with the Communist world" published in Osteuropa 1955 5(6): 401-412).

The meeting was divided into three sections. The first two concentrated on economic, social and political relations between the Soviet Union and Asia, particularly with reference to the changes in China during the last decade. The third section dealt with law and sociology in the USSR. [Osteuropa 1955 5(6): 461-467]

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RETURN OF GERMAN ARCHIVES BY THE USSR

Some 140,000 volumes of documentary material captured by Soviet forces during and after the war, and taken to Moscow, were returned to East Germany (Deutsche Demokratische Republik) in June 1955. Ninety-nine per cent of the files comprise former holdings of the Deutsches Zentralarchiv at Potsdam and Merseburg, covering the periods from the 14th through the 20th centuries, including the Third Reich. Former holdings from archives in Mecklenburg, Saxony and Thuringia are also included. Most of the documents concern the foreign policy of Germany, as well as that of Prussia and Saxony. They include papers of the Hohenzollern House Archive, the German Foreign Office, the former German colonial office, the Prussian Secret State Archive, as well as the Reich Chancellery, the Ministries of Interior and Justice, the Ministry for Occupied Territories, the Propaganda Ministry, and the Berlin Polizeipräsidentium. It is expected that these documents will be available to interested scholars in the spring of 1956. [Helmut Lütze in Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(5): 775-779]

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HISTORY OF ZIONISM IN AMERICA

Four seminar sessions of the Joint Conference of the American Jewish Historical Society and the Jewish Agency, on the theme "The Early History of Zionism in America," dealing respectively with: 1) Pre-Herzlian Zionism; 2) The Writing of American Zionist History: Techniques and Bibliographical Aids; 3) The History of American Zionist Organizations, and 4) The Impact of Zionism on America, were held at the Theodor Herzl Foundation, 250 West 57th Street, New York, New York, on 26 and 27 December 1955. [Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1955 45(2): 128]

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

AUSTRIAN CONGRESS OF HISTORIANS AND ARCHIVES

The Fourth Austrian Historians' Congress and the Third Austrian Archives Congress are to be held in Klagenfurt from 17 to 21 September and 22 September, respectively. In the section on general history the following papers are of special interest: Hugo Hantsch (Univ. of Vienna), "Graf Leopold Berchtold," and Alexander Novotny (Univ. of Vienna), "Der Berliner Kongress und die Grossmächte." Applications for admission to both Congresses and for accommodation in Klagenfurt should be made to: Lokalausschuss des 4. Österreichischen Historiker- und 3. Österreichischen Archivtages im Landesmuseum für Kärnten, Klagenfurt, Museumgasse 2. Inquiries should be addressed to: Verband Österreichischer Geschichtsvereine, Wien I, Johannesgasse 6.

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ARCHIVAL INSTRUCTION

The Institute on Historical and Archival Management (10 Garden Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts), sponsored by Radcliffe College and the Department of History of Harvard University, offers the third annual course on historical and archival management from 25 June to 3 August 1956. The course, which is limited to twenty students, will be devoted to the study of archives and historical manuscripts and an examination of the programs of state and local historical societies. The director of the Institute is Lester J. Cappon, Director of the Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg, Va.

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SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESS

The International Sociological Association (Skepper House, 13, Endsleigh Street, London, W.C. 1) will hold its Third World Congress in Amsterdam from 22 to 29 August 1956. The theme of the Congress is "Social Change in the Twentieth Century" and the projected sections are as follows: 1) Introductory lectures, by M. Ginsberg, Georges Davy, Gilberto Freyre, and L. von Wiese; 2) Changes in the economic structure; 3) Changes in the class structure; 4) Changes in the family; 5) Changes in education, with special emphasis on social mobility; 6) Problems of social changes, and 7) Sociology in 1956. The communications will be published in advance.

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CONGRESS ON THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE

The Eighth International Congress on the History of Science will convene in Florence from 3 to 9 September 1956. The Congress will be divided into four sections: 1) History of mathematics, physics, and astronomy; 2) History of chemistry and pharmacy; 3) History of medicine and biology, and 4) History of applied science and technology. Letters of inquiry about the Congress should be addressed to the Office of the Secretary, Museo di Storia della Scienza, Piazza dei Giudici 1, Firenze, Italy.

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WORLD LIST OF HISTORICAL PERIODICALS

[Continued from Volume 1, page 462]

Information on periodicals is summarized according to the following pattern:

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| (1) Title [Translation]. | (6) Publisher or sponsoring institution. |
| (2) Sub-title [Translation]. | (7) Editor or editorial board. |
| (3) Frequency of publication. | (8) Description of contents. |
| (4) Volume number of a recent issue
(usually the most recent available). | (9) Remarks (summaries in languages other
than that of publication, indices,
and other relevant information). |
| (5) Date first published. | |

Explanation of Symbols:

H - predominantly historical in contents

P - peripheral, predominantly non-historical

West Germany

[Deutsche Bundesrepublik]

Purely local journals are not included in this list.

- H Abhandlungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen [Papers of the Göttingen Academy of Sciences]. Philologisch-Historische Klasse [Section on Philology and History]. Appears at irregular intervals (1956: Third Series, No. 37). First pub. in 1838/41. Pub. by Akademie der Wissenschaften, Göttingen. Editor: Klassensekretär, philol.-hist. Klasse der Akademie, Göttingen. Contents: Papers (one per number) on diplomatics (emphasized), cultural history, and history of literature, philosophy and art; all periods; on Europe and the Near and Far East. Index in each number.

- H Abhandlungen der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften [Papers of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences]. Philosophisch-Historische Klasse [Section on Philosophy and History]. Appears at irregular intervals (1955: No. 37). First pub. in 1835. Pub. by Verlag der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Editor: Klassensekretär der phil.-hist. Klasse der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Contents: Papers on the history of intellectual endeavors, mostly on the medieval and ancient periods, with reference to Europe and the areas of the ancient cultures.

- P Abhandlungen der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften [Papers of the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences]. Philosophisch-Historische Klasse [Section on Philosophy and History]. Appears at irregular intervals (1955: no volume numbers indicated). First pub. in 1913. Pub. by Akademie der Wissenschaften, Heidelberg. Editor: Klassensekretär, philos.-hist. Klasse, Akademie der Wissenschaften, Heidelberg. Contents: Papers (one per number) on most learned subjects, especially the juridical sciences.

- H Annalen des Historischen Vereins für den Niederrhein [Annals of the Historical Society of the Lower Rhine] Insbesondere das alte Erzbistum Köln [Especially of the former Archbishopric of Cologne]. Annual (1955: No. 157). First pub. in 1855. Pub. by Historischer Verein für den Niederrhein, Düsseldorf, Charlottenstr. 80-86. Editor: Edith Ennen, Bonn, Quantiusstr. 9. Contents: Articles on the medieval and modern history of the area of the Lower Rhine, on eth-

nology and on local history; reviews of books and articles; documents; communications and reports of the publishing institution.

- P Archiv des Völkerrechts [Archive of International Law]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 5). First pub. 1950. Pub. by Verlag J.C.B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen. Editorial Board: Walter Schaetzel, Universität Bonn, Hans-Juergen Schlochauer, Universität Frankfurt/Main, Hans Wehberg, Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genève. Contents: Articles on international law, from the modern to the contemporary periods; documents of current treaty texts; court decisions on international law; reports of conferences; book reviews.

- P Archiv für Druck und Papier. English subtitle: Archives for Printing, Paper and Kindred Trades. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 1). First pub. in 1955. Pub. by Buch- und Druckgewerbe-Verlag Frz. Xaver Oetl & Co., Kommanditgesellschaft, Berlin-Marienfelde, Kiepertstrasse 19. Editor: Frz. Xaver Oetl. Contents: Articles on all aspects of the printing and paper trades, including especially their history and that of libraries and collections, as well as modern technical problems, with frequent use of illustrations and diagrams; news of book and printing exhibitions, conferences, courses and other trade news. All articles in German and English, printed in alternate columns.

- H Archiv für Frankfurts Geschichte und Kunst [Archive of Frankfurt's History and Art]. Annual (1955: Fifth Series, Vol. 2). First pub. in 1839. Pub. by Frankfurter Verein für Geschichte und Landeskunde. Editor: Hermann Mertner, director of the civic archives. Contents: Each issue contains a carefully documented study of some aspect of Frankfurt's political or cultural history.

- H Archiv für Kulturgeschichte [Archive of Cultural History]. Appears three times a year (1955: Vol. 37). First pub. in 1903. Pub. by Böhlau Verlag, Münster/Köln. Editorial Board: Walte Goetz, Gräffelfing bei München, Irmenfriedstrasse 31; Herbert Grundmann, Münster, Wichernstrasse 13; Fritz Wagner, Marburg/Lahn, Georg-Voigt-

Strasse 1/V. Contents: Articles on the cultural history of all periods, chiefly of Europe; long review articles dealing with published literature and research work in this field; list of books received. Printed with the support of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte [Archive of the History of the Reformation]. Semi-annual (1955: Vol. 46). First pub. in 1903/04. Pub. by Verein für Reformationsgeschichte and the American Society for Reformation Research. Editors: Gerhard Ritter, Freiburg i. Br., Mozartstrasse 48 (for contributions originating in Europe) and Harold J. Grimm, 204 Social Science Building, Univ. of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana (for contributions originating in America). Contents: Articles on the history of the Reformation and its significance in world affairs; reports on research work; abstracts of relevant articles; book reviews. Articles in German or English, with summaries in German of English articles.

Archivalische Zeitschrift [Archival Journal]. Annual (1955: Vol. 50/51). First pub. in 1876. Pub. by Bayerisches Hauptstaatsarchiv in München. Editor: Otto Schottenloher, Hauptstaatsarchiv München, Abteilung Geheimes Staatsarchiv, München 19, Leonrodstrasse 57. Contents: Articles on archives and archivists, the theory and practice of archives, archival sources; abstracts of articles on archives appearing in journals all over the world, arranged according to country; bibliography of relevant literature recently published in Germany and Austria, arranged according to provinces. Subject index of abstracted articles.

Der Archivar [The Archivist]. Mitteilungsblatt für deutsches Archivwesen [News on German Archival Matters]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 8). First pub. in 1947. Pub. by Verein Deutscher Archivare, Staatsarchiv Düsseldorf. Editorial Board: F. W. Oediger, W. Stüwer, H. Dahm. Contents: Articles on archival matters and the history of archives, archival regulations and reports and diplomatics; book reviews, news and obituaries.

Aussenpolitik [Foreign Policy]. Zeitschrift für internationale Fragen [Journal for International Questions]. Monthly (1956: Vol. 7). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart N, Hospitalstrasse 12. Editor: Herbert von Borch, Frankfurt/Main, Beethovenstrasse 12. Contents: Articles on aspects of international politics, particularly on current problems and recent history; each issue contains a lead article on current diplomatic events and one or more reports on the domestic politics of some country other than Germany; chronicle of current international events; personal diplomatic news; book reviews.

Bremisches Jahrbuch [Bremen Annual]. Annual (1955: Vol. 44). First pub. in 1862. Pub. by Historische Gesellschaft zu Bremen. Editor: Friedrich Prüser, Bremen, Am Dobben 91.

Contents: Articles on medieval and modern history of Bremen and its environs, including relevant and on general history; nautical and colonial history, reports on the activities of the publishing society; and obituaries.

Byzantinische Zeitschrift [Byzantine Journal]. Semi-annual (1955: Vol. 48). First pub. in 1892. Pub. by C.H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, München, Wilhelmstrasse 9. Editor: Franz Dölger, München, Agnesstrasse 38. Contents: Articles on Byzantine history; news and bibliographical notices. In German; also some articles in Italian, French or English.

Diogenes. Internationale Zeitschrift für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen [International Periodical on the Study of Man]. Quarterly (1955: No. 9/10). Pub. by International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (with the support of UNESCO), Paris. Editor (German edition): J.C. Witsch, Köln-Marienburg, Rondorferstrasse 5. Central editorial office in France (Roger Caillois, 19, Avenue Kléber, Paris 16^e). Contents: Articles on all fields of knowledge, especially on philosophy and also on intellectual, religious, cultural and social history; obituaries, news and book reviews. Published in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish editions.

Dokumente [Documents]. Zeitschrift für internationale Zusammenarbeit [Journal for International Co-operation]. Bi-monthly (1955: Vol. 11). First pub. in 1945. Pub. by Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit. Editors: Paul Botter, Jakob Laubach, Franz Ansprenger, Offenburg-Baden, Weingartenstrasse 8. Contents: Articles on current political and religious problems and those of recent history, from a Roman Catholic point of view, and emphasis on the ideal of international co-operation; each issue contains a nucleus of articles on a controversial topic of actual interest; review articles on literature, the theater and art.

Europa Archiv [Europe Archive]. Semi-monthly (1956: Vol. 11). First pub. in 1946. Pub. by Wilhelm Cornides (Co.), in conjunction with the Institut für Europäische Politik und Wirtschaft. Editor: Hermann Volle, Frankfurt/Main, Myliusstrasse 20. Contents: Articles on current political and economic problems in the international field; publication of documents relative to recent international events; table of current international events; book notices; news and official announcements of the Council of Europe. Quarterly titles index. The underlying theme of the journal is a striving for international understanding and especially for co-operation among European countries.

Franziskanische Studien [Franciscan Studies]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 37). First pub. in 1914. Pub. by Dietrich-Coelde Verlag, Werl, Westfalen. Editor: Julian Kaup OFM, Paderborn, Westernstrasse 19. Contents: Articles on the history of the Franciscan Order, theological questions and attitudes of the Franciscan Order thereto; book reviews and announcements of publications.

Articles mostly in German, also in English and French.

- H Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts [Journal of the Roman-Germanic Commission of the German Archeological Institute]. Annual (1955: Vol. 33). First pub. in 1917. Pub. by Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Frankfurt/Main. Editorial Board: G. Bersu, W. Schleiermacher, W. Wagner, Frankfurt/Main, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 97. Contents: Articles on archeology, pre-history and ancient history, the culture and art of Europe, especially of Germany and Italy; reports and communications on excavations; book reviews.

- H Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht [History in Scholarship and Teaching]. Monthly (1956: Vol. 7). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart W, Postfach 809. Editors: Karl Dietrich Erdmann, Mönkenberg b. Kiel, Ernestinenweg 7 (for contributions on research subjects) and Felix Messerschmid, Ulm/Donau, Kepler Gymnasium (for contributions on pedagogical subjects). Contents: Articles on all fields of history with emphasis on historiographical problems and on the methods and problems of history teaching, with reference to the present West German school system; review articles; reviews of historical films; news of conferences and courses for professional historians and history teachers. Annual author and title index. Organ of the Verband der Geschichtslehrer Deutschlands [Association of German history teachers].

- P Gnomon. Kritische Zeitschrift für die gesamte klassische Altertumswissenschaft [Critical Journal on all learned Subjects of Classical Antiquity]. Appears eight times a year (1955: Vol. 27). First pub. in 1925. Pub. by E. Burck, M. Gelzer, W. Marg and F. Matz c/o C.W. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, München, Wilhelmstr. 9. Editor: Walter Marg, Mainz, Universität, Seminar für klassische Philologie. Contents: Review articles and reviews of publications on antiquity; list of relevant new publications, personal news. Articles either in English, French, German or Italian.

- P Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeiger [Göttingen Scholarly News]. Appears at irregular intervals. First pub. in 1753. Pub. by Akademie der Wissenschaften, Göttingen. Editor: A. Dihle, Göttingen, Goldgraben 12. Contents: Review articles and reviews of new books of classical and German philology, of oriental and Indo-German studies, of historical publications, mostly on medieval history, and of books on auxiliary subjects and philosophy.

- H Historia [History]. Zeitschrift für Alte Geschichte [Revue d'Histoire Ancienne, Journal of Ancient History, Revista di Storia Antica]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 4). First pub. in 1951. Pub. by Franz Steiner Verlag, Wiesbaden, Bahnhofstrasse 97. Editorial Board: Hermann Bengtson, Würzburg, Scheffelstrasse 5/II; Karl Strohecker, Tübingen-Derendingen, Lindenstrasse 52;

Gerold Walser, Bern, Engeriedweg 21. Content: Articles on ancient history and archeology; research reports; reviews of books and content of journals. Articles in English, French, German or Italian.

- H Historische Zeitschrift [Historical Journal]. Appears three times a year (1955: Vol. 179). First pub. in 1859. Pub. by R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 2, Lotzbeckstrasse 2a. Editors: Ludwig Dehio, Marburg/Lahn, Staatsarchiv (for articles) and Walther Kienast, Frankfurt/Main, Niederrad, Herzogstrasse 16 (for reviews). Contents: Articles on all periods of history, with emphasis on modern German history; a long review section consisting of: A) book reviews and B) notices and short reviews of articles from historical journals of the world, and of printed lectures and studies; classified bibliography of new books. Annual indices of author of reviews, and of books and articles reviewed.

- H Historisches Jahrbuch [Historical Annual]. Annual (1955: Vol. 75). First pub. in 1880. Pub. by Görres Gesellschaft, Sektion für Geschichte, München 23, Kaiserstrasse 59/III. Editor: Johannes Spörl. Contents: Articles on all periods of history of all areas, the majority dealing with cultural, diplomatic or religious history. Articles in German, occasionally in French, English, Spanish or Italian. Journal printed with the support of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

- P Internationales Jahrbuch der Politik [International Annals of Politics]. Quarterly (1955: No volume indicated). First pub. in 1954. Pub. by Isar Verlag, München. Editor: Friedrich August Freiherr von der Heydte (Director, Institut für Staatslehre und Politik), München 22, Von der Tann Strasse 2. Contents: Articles on current international questions and recent political history, emphasizing international understanding; regular features: an international discussion of a political or economic topic by experts, pen-portraits of prominent political figures, quarterly political chronicle, economic survey, notes and news, calendar of international conferences, abstracts of articles in other world journals, book reviews.

- P Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichte und Unterricht [International Annual for History and Teaching]. Annual (1956: Vol. 4). First pub. in 1951. Pub. by Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Lehrerverbände. Editorial Board: Georg Eckert, Otto-Ernst Schüddekopf, Internationales Schulbuchinstitut, Kant-Hochschule Braunschweig. Contents: Articles on the teaching of history in different countries, on overcoming nationalist biases; international review of textbooks; communications and reports on historical conferences and news. Articles in German, also in English, French or Italian.

- H Der Islam. Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kultur des islamischen Orients [Journal for the History and Culture of the Islamic Orient]. Appears usually three times a year, sometimes two issues are combined in a double number.

(1954/55: Vol. 32). Pub. by Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin W 35; organ of the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft. Editor: B. Spuler, Hamburg 13, Bornplatz 2 (Orientalisches Seminar). Contents: Lengthy learned articles with detailed documentation on the history and culture of Islamic nations, with special reference to the early centuries of Islamic history and to classical Arabic literature; necrology; book reviews. Printed with the support of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands [Annual Journal of the History of Central and Eastern Germany]. Annual (1955: Vol. 4). First pub. in 1952. Pub. by Friedrich-Meinecke-Institut der Freien Universität Berlin, Berlin-Dahlem. Contents: Articles on all periods of the history of the area concerned, with emphasis on the underlying national and political problems. Vol. 1, 1952, was a special issue commemorating Friedrich Meinecke's 90th birthday and appeared under title "Das Hauptproblem in der Geschichte" [The Main Problem of History].

Jahrbuch für Politik und Geschichte. Neues Abendland, Neue Folge [Yearbook for Politics and History. New Occident, new Series]. Formerly called Neues Abendland. Quarterly. First pub. in 1956. Editor: Emil Franzel, München 19, Tizianstrasse 30. Contents: Articles on important aspects of contemporary international relations and on such historical periods and events which influence current affairs either directly or indirectly.

Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas [Annals of East European History]. Quarterly (1955: New Series, Vol. 3). First pub. in 1936. Pub. by Osteuropa Institut. Editor: E. Kubaschek, München 22, Maximilianstrasse 41. Contents: Articles on all periods of the history of Eastern Europe, especially of Russia; book reviews; bibliographies; personal news and news of conferences.

Jahrbuch für Geschichte und Kunst des Mittelrheins und seiner Nachbargebiete [Annual on the History and Art of the Middle Rhine and its Neighboring Areas]. Annual (1952/53, pub. in 1954: Vol. 4/5). First pub. in 1949. Pub. by Verein für Geschichte und Kunst des Mittelrheins in Verbindung mit der Nassauischen Kulturstiftung und dem Landesamt für Denkmalspflege (same address as editorial board). Editorial Board: Werner Bornheim, genannt Schilling; Albert Henche; Josef Röder, Koblenz-Niederberg, Festung Ehrenbreitstein, Staatsarchiv. Contents: Articles on the medieval and modern history; archives, maintenance of monuments; book reviews; communications and reports on the activity of the Landeskonservator Rhineland-Palatinate and of the society for the history and art of the Middle Rhine.

Nachrichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen. I. Philologisch-historische Klasse [News of the Academy of Sciences in Göttingen. I. Philological-historical Class]. Appears 4-5 times a year (No volume indicated).

Pub. by Akademie der Wissenschaften, Göttingen. Editor: K. Latte, President of the Philologisch-Historische Klasse der Akademie der Wissenschaften. Contents: Scholarly articles on history, geography, literature, linguistics, philosophy and related learned subjects.

Nachrichten der Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens [News of the Society of Geography and Ethnology of East Asia]. Semi-annual (1955: No. 78). First pub. in 1873. Pub. by Oscar Benl, Hamburg, and Dietrich Seckel, Heidelberg. Editorial address: Seminar für Sprache und Kultur Japans, Hamburg 13, Bornplatz 1-3. Contents: Articles on East Asian culture, literature, history (all periods) and geography; book reviews; news of conferences, bibliography; lists of courses on East Asia taught at German universities.

Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher [New Heidelberg Annuals]. Annual (1954: No volume indicated). First pub. in 1891. Pub. by Historisch-philosophischer Verein zu Heidelberg. Editor: Karl Wehmer, Heidelberg, Plöck 107-109 (Direktor der Universitätsbibliothek Heidelberg). Contents: Articles mostly on literature and its history, and the history of Heidelberg university, and library science. Volume index.

Neues Abendland [New Occident]. The name was changed to Jahrbuch für Politik und Geschichte. Neues Abendland, Neue Folge. [See there] Monthly (1955: Vol. 10). First pub. in 1946. Pub. by Verlag Neues Abendland, München 27, Rauchstrasse 20. Editor: Helmut Ibach. Contents: Articles on political and philosophical subjects, the arts and cultural history (including history of art and literature); short articles commenting on recent events; book and film reviews.

Neues Archiv für Niedersachsen [New Archives for Lower Saxony]. Landeskunde, Statistik, Landesplanung [Studies and Statistics on Geographic, Social and Economic Affairs of the Province]. Quarterly (1954: Vol. 4). First pub. in 1947. Pub. by Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Gesellschaft zum Studium Niedersachsens, Niedersächsischer Heimatbund und Institut für Landesplanung und für niedersächsische Landeskunde. Editorial Board: M.C. Liebau, E. Jacke, O. Wilhelm c/o Walter Dorn Verlag, Bremen-Horn. Contents: Articles on the administration, geography, climate, and economic and social affairs of Lower Saxony and Bremen, including relevant history, mostly on the 19th century; news of meetings.

Niedersächsisches Jahrbuch für Landesgeschichte [Annual for the History of Lower Saxony]. Neue Folge der "Zeitschrift des Historischen Vereins für Niedersachsen" [New Series of the "Journal of the Historical Society of Lower Saxony"]. Annual (1955: Vol. 26). First pub. in 1819. Pub. by Historische Kommission für Niedersachsen. Editorial Board: Dr. Schnath, Dr. Ulrich, Hannover, Am Archive 1 (Staatsarchiv). Contents: Articles on the medieval and modern history of Lower Saxony, folklore and ethnology; military

affairs; book reviews and notices on recently published books. Organ of the historical societies of Lower Saxony, Brunswick, Lüneburg, Einbeck and Göttingen. An appendix of each volume contains the Nachrichten aus Niedersachsens Urgeschichte.

Ost-Europa [Eastern Europe]. Zeitschrift für Gegenwartsfragen des Ostens [Journal of Current Problems of the East]. Bi-monthly (1955: Vol. 5). First pub. in 1925. Pub. by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde e. V., Stuttgart S, Leonhardsplatz 28/IV. Editor: Klaus Mehnert. Contents: Articles on present and recent developments in the USSR including its Asian parts, and other East European countries, and occasionally also on Asian states; portraits of prominent East European statesmen; survey of current internal politics in East European states and of their current relations with Germany; book and article reviews; reports on East European Studies.

Osteuropa Recht [East European Law]. Gegenwartsfragen aus dem Sowjetischen Rechtskreis [Contemporary Questions from the Soviet Legal Sphere]. Semi-annual. First pub. in 1955. Pub. by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde e.V. Stuttgart S, Leonhardsplatz 28 (Gustav-Siegle-Haus). Editor: Dietrich A. Loeber, München-Lochham, Assamstrasse 12. Contents: Articles mostly on legal, legislative and constitutional questions, and on economics and politics, of the USSR and Soviet bloc states; texts of laws and decrees, book reviews, reports on relevant research, lectures and articles in other journals.

Ostkirchliche Studien [Eastern Church Studies]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 4). Pub. by Arbeitsgemeinschaft der deutschen Augustinerordensprovinz zum Studium der Ostkirche. Editor: H.M. Biedermann OESA, Würzburg, Dominikanerplatz 2. Contents: Articles on all periods of the history of the Eastern Christian Church i.e. of the early Byzantine Church, and of the later Eastern Orthodox Church and the Eastern Rite of the Roman Catholic Church, with emphasis on the historical development of ritualistic and doctrinal divergences between Orthodoxy and Catholicism, and on present ecumenical strivings.

Politische Studien [Political Studies]. Monatshefte der Hochschule für Politische Wissenschaften München [Monthly Journal of the School of Political Sciences]. Monthly (1955: Vol. 5). First pub. in 1951. Pub. by Isar Verlag Dr. Günter Olzog, München. Editor: Franz Fendt, München 22, Von-der-Tann-Strasse 2. Contents: Articles on current political topics, themes of recent history and government; monthly survey of the political situation by prominent publicists.

Rheinische Vierteljahrsblätter [Rhinish Quarterly]. Mitteilungen des Instituts für geschichtliche Landeskunde der Rheinlande an der Universität Bonn [Communications of the Institute for Historical Provincial Studies of the Rhineland at the University of Bonn]. Quarterly; generally appears in two double vols. per year (1954: Vol. 19). First pub. in 1931. Pub. by Ludwig

Röhrscheid Verlag, Bonn. Editors: U. Lewald and M. Zender, Bonn, Poppelsdorfer Allee. Contents: Articles on all aspects and periods of the history of the Rhineland and of its neighboring areas, such as Luxembourg and the French border lands; reviews and notices of books on historical and political subjects, not necessarily restricted to the Rhineland.

Saeculum. Jahrbuch für Universalgeschichte [Annals of Universal History]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 6). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Verlag Karl Alber, Freiburg i. Br. Editor: Oskar Köhler, Freiburg i. Br., Hermann Herder-Strasse 4. Contents: Scholarly articles on all periods of history and all parts of the world, most contributions being written from an intellectual Christian standpoint. Published with the support of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

Die Schicksalslinie [The Fateful Line]. Probleme im östlichen Mitteleuropa [Problems in East Central Europe]. Monthly (1955: No volume indicated). Pub. by Ottomar Schreiber, Hamburg, Kant-Verlag. Editor: Eugen Sauvant, Hamburg 13 Isestrasse 61. Contents: Articles on the history, culture and political affairs of German communities in East and Central Europe (German culture East of the Oder-Neisse line); book reviews.

Sitzungsberichte der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften [Reports on the Meetings of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences]. Philosophisch-Historische Klasse [Section on Philosophy and History]. Appears at irregular intervals (several times a year) (1955: No volume indicated, 7 separate numbers). First pub. in 1860. Pub. by Verlag der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, in Kommission bei der C.H. Beck'schen Verlagsbuchhandlung, München, Wilhelmstr. 9. Editor: Klassensekretär, Philos.-Hist. Klasse, Bayer. Akademie der Wissenschaften, München. Contents: Articles (one per number) on learned subjects in the social sciences, including economics and history of all periods.

Sitzungsberichte der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften [Reports on the Meetings of the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences]. Philosophisch-Historische Klasse [Section on Philosophy and History]. Appears at irregular intervals (1955: No volume indicated, No. 3). First pub. in 1910. Pub. by Akademie der Wissenschaften, Heidelberg. Editor: Klassensekretär, Philos.-Hist. Klasse, Akademie der Wissenschaften, Heidelberg. Contents: Papers (one per number) on all learned subjects, especially the juridical sciences.

Studien und Mitteilungen zur Geschichte des Benediktiner-Ordens und seiner Zweige [Studies and Communications on the History of the Benedictine Order and its Branches]. Annual (1955: Vol. 65). First pub. in 1880. Pub. by Bayerische Benediktiner Akademie, Abtei St. Bonifaz, München, Karlstrasse 34. Editor: P. Romuadl Bauerreiss OSB, Abtei St. Bonifaz, München, Karlstrasse 34. Contents: Articles on the history (mostly medieval) of monasteries of the Benedictine Order, on monasticism, and the Church

in Germany, and art; book reviews, bibliography.

Südostdeutsche Heimatblätter [Southeast German Home Notes]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 4). First pub. in 1952. Pub. by Südostdeutsches Kulturwerk, München 15, Kaiser-Ludwig-Platz 1/11. Editor: Martha Petri. Contents: Articles on the history and aspects of cultural life of the former German-colonized areas in Southeast Europe (including South Tyrol); some issues are devoted entirely to one area; contributions largely from refugees from these areas; news of conferences and refugee society activities, personal and journal news; book reviews.

Südostforschungen [Southeastern Research]. Semi-annual as from 1955: Vol. 14 (previously annual). First pub. in 1936. Pub. by Südostinstitut, München. Editor: Fritz Valjavec, München 22, Ludwigstrasse 14/o. Contents: Articles dealing with problems of the history, geography and culture of Southeast Europe; review articles and reports of research studies in this field; university news; book reviews and abstracts of relevant articles, arranged under the country treated. Articles in German and occasionally in English.

Vierteljahrsshefte für Zeitgeschichte [Quarterly Journal of Recent History]. Monthly (1956: Vol. 4). First pub. in 1953. Pub. by Hans Rothfels, Theodor Eschenburg, for the Institut für Zeitgeschichte, München, Möhlstrasse 26. Editor: Helmut Krausnick, München 22, Möhlstrasse 26. Contents: Articles on world history from ca. 1918 to the present; monthly review article of one work on recent history; documentation of events in recent history; notes and news; classified bibliographies of works on recent history.

Vierteljahrsschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte [Quarterly Journal of Social and Economic History]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 42). First pub. in 1903. Pub. by Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden, Bahnhofstrasse 39. Editor: Hermann Aubin, Freiburg/Br., Beethovenstrasse 6. Contents: Well-documented articles on social and economic history and history of law; occasional short contributions and documents; review articles discussing literature published on a specific topic; book reviews on works published in all languages; short book notices. Articles in German and occasionally French.

Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau [Survey of Military Science]. Zeitschrift für die Europäische Sicherheit [Journal for European Security]. Monthly (1956: Vol. 6). First pub. in 1951. Pub. by Arbeitskreis für Wehrforschung, Frankfurt a/M., Feldbergstr. 49. Editor: Brig. Gen. (retired) Alfred Toppe, Karlsruhe (Baden), Postfach 880. Contents: Articles on historical and contemporary problems of German military science, on military affairs of foreign countries; book reviews. Author and title index, list of books reviewed published separately at end of volume. Also publishes Beihefte [Supplements] on same subjects at approximately quarterly intervals.

Die Welt als Geschichte [The World as History]. Eine Zeitschrift für Universalgeschichte [A Journal of Universal History]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 15). Pub. by Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart. Editors: Hans Erich Stier, Münster, Westfalen, and Fritz Ernst, Heidelberg, Heiligenbergstrasse 19. Contents: Articles only on all periods of the history of all areas of the world.

Westfalen [Westphalia]. Hefte für Geschichte, Kunst und Volkskunde [Journal of History, Art and Local Culture]. Appears three times a year (issues 2/3 sometimes combined) (1955: Vol. 33). First pub. in 1909. Pub. by the Verein für Geschichte und Altertumskunde, the Landesmuseum für Kunst- und Kulturgeschichte and the Landeskonservator von Westfalen. Editor: Theodor Rensing, and Hilde Claussen, "Westfalen", Münster, Fürstenbergerstrasse 14. Contents: Articles on the history of Westphalia, with special attention to cultural history; book reviews and summaries of relevant articles in other journals. Annual author index, index of sources of illustrations and table of contents.

Der Wormsgau. Zeitschrift der Kulturinstitute der Stadt Worms und des Altertumsvereins Worms [Journal of the Cultural Institutes of the City of Worms and of the Worms Antiquity Association]. Annual (1954/55 combined issue No. 4, no volume indicated). First pub. in 1926. Pub. by Verlag Stadtbibliothek Worms, Weckerlingplatz 7. Editors: Ludwig Cornelius Freiherr Heyl zu Herrnsheim, Chairman of the Altertumsverein, and Friedrich M. Illert, Director of the Städtische Kulturinstitute, "Wormsgau", Worms, Städtische Kulturinstitute, Weckerlingplatz 7. Contents: Articles on the history of Worms and district.

Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte [Journal of the Savigny Foundation for the History of Law]. Annual (1955: Vol. 72). Pub. by Verlag Hermann Böhlau Nachfolger, Weimar (East Germany), Meyerstrasse 50a. Each volume appears in the three following separately bound sections: a) Germanistische Abteilung [Section for Germanic Law]. Editors: Hans Thieme, Freiburg/Br., Lugostrasse 10 (for articles) and Karl S. Bader, Geisingen/Baden (for reviews). Contents: Articles on the history of Germanic Law, with the emphasis on the medieval and earlier periods; miscellany of short contributions; necrology; book reviews; list of dissertations with brief statements of contents, arranged under universities of origin; review articles; list of books received; personalia; university and other news. b) Kanonistische Abteilung [Section for Canon Law]. Editors: Hans Erich Feine, Tübingen, Biesinger Strasse 9, and Johannes Heckel, München 15, St. Paulsplatz 9 (for Protestant Canon Law). Section founded in 1910 by Ulrich Stutz. Contents: Articles on the history of both Catholic and Protestant Canon Law; miscellany of short contributions; necrology; book reviews; short notices and citations of books received; university and other news. Volume author index. c) Romanistische Abteilung [Section for Roman Law]. Editors: Wolfgang Kunkel, Heidelberg, Bergstrasse 79 (for articles) and Max Kaser, Münster i. W.,

- Prinz-Eugen-Strasse 12 (for reviews). Contents: Articles on the history of Roman Law; miscellany of short articles; book reviews; list of other books received; necrology; news of conferences, document finds, etc. Volume author index. Each section contains a table of contents for the three sections of the volume.
- H** Zeitschrift des Vereins für Hamburgische Geschichte [Journal of the Society on the History of Hamburg]. Appears at irregular intervals (1953: Vol. 42). First pub. in 1841. Pub. by Verein für Hamburgische Geschichte. Editor: Kurt Detlev Müller, Hamburg 1, Staatsarchiv, Rathaus. Contents: Articles on the medieval and modern history of Hamburg and its families, on the Hanseatic League, on Northern Germany and the area around the North and Baltic Seas; bibliographies, book reviews.
- H** Zeitschrift des Vereins für hessische Geschichte und Landeskunde [Journal of the Society for the Study of Hessian History and Geography]. Annual (1954/55: Vol. 65/66). First pub. in 1837. Pub. by Verein für hessische Geschichte und Landeskunde, Kassel, Landesbibliothek, Ständepplatz. Editor: Robert Friderici, Kassel-Wilh., Sachsenstrasse 7. Contents: Articles on the history of Hesse, its people and communities; book reviews and book notices, bibliography, news of the publishing society and obituaries.
- P** Zeitschrift für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht [Journal for Foreign Public Law and International Law]. Monthly (1955: Vol. 15). First pub. in 1929. Pub. by Hermann Mosler, Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht, Heidelberg, Gundolfstrasse 15, Postfach 484. Editor: Helmut Streb-
P bel. Contents: Articles on international law, foreign public law, court decisions, and administrative and constitutional law; documents, book reviews, survey of periodicals, bibliographies. Articles in German, a few also in English, Italian or French. Volume index.
- H** Zeitschrift für bayerische Landesgeschichte [Journal of Bavarian Provincial History]. Appears annually, there being three issues to a volume (1955: Vol. 17). Pub. by Kommission für bayerische Landesgeschichte bei der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Gesellschaft für fränkische Geschichte. Editor: Paul Ruf, München 2, Arcisstrasse 10. Contents: Articles on all aspects of the history of Bavaria and Franconia; book reviews; annual bibliographies of works published on this subject, appearing roughly three years after year of publication (1951 bibliography pub. in 1954, etc.); news of the two publishing associations.
- H** Zeitschrift für die Geschichte des Oberrheins [Journal of the History of the Upper Rhine]. Annual (1955: Vol. 103). First pub. in 1850. Pub. by Badisches General-Landesarchiv, Karlsruhe. Editor: Manfred Krebs, General-Landesarchiv, Karlsruhe. Contents: Articles on the medieval and modern history of the area of the Upper Rhine, its diplomacies, on place names and ethnology; a few articles on general history; book reviews.
- H** Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte [Journal of Church History]. Appears three times a year (1955: 4th Series, Vol. 66). Pub. by W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart. Editors: K.A. Fink, Tübingen, Wilhelmstrasse 18 (for articles) and D.W. Schneemelcher, Bonn, Weberstrasse 40 (for book reviews). Contents: Articles on all parts of the history of the Christian church throughout the world, from the Protestant standpoint; studies on problems of scholarship; book reviews classified by subjects; notices of articles or related subjects in other European journals; periodicals list containing descriptions of contents of other journals on church history.
- H** Zeitschrift für Ostforschung [Journal of East Studies]. Länder und Völker im östlichen Mitteleuropa [Lands and Peoples of Eastern Central Europe]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 4). First pub. in 1952. Pub. by Johann Gottfried Herder Forschungsrat. Editor: Herbert Schlenger, Marburg a.d. Lahn, Behringerweg 7, (also in Graz, Austria, Grillparzerstrasse 32). Contents: Articles on the cultural and political history and geography of Eastern Europe; extracts of research studies on similar subjects; review articles on literature on specified topics and individual book reviews; reports on the present situation in Eastern European countries and on research work in progress on related subjects; classified bibliographies.
- P** Zeitschrift für Politik [Journal of Politics]. Quarterly (1955: New Series Vol. 2). Pub. by Vereinigung für die Wissenschaft von der Politik with the support of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. Editor: Gert von Eynern, Berlin-Zehlendorf, Fischerhüttenstrasse 40A. Contents: Articles on political science and political history; reports on topics of current interest; book reviews; news of German university departments and institutes of political science and news of conferences.
- H** Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte [Journal of Religious and Intellectual History]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 8). First pub. in 1949. Pub. by E.J. Brill, Köln, Haus am Friesenplatz in conjunction with the Klopstock-Stiftung, Hamburg. Editor: Hans-Joachim Schoeps, Erlangen Kollegienhaus, Seminar für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte. Contents: Articles on religious and intellectual history and on philosophy, especially philosophy of religion; miscellaneous short contributions; book reviews.
- H** Zeitschrift für Württembergische Landesgeschichte [Journal of Württemberg Provincial History]. Semi-annual (1955: Vol. 14). First pub. in 1919. Pub. by Kommission für geschichtliche Landeskunde in Baden-Württemberg and Württembergischer Geschichts- und Altertumsverein Stuttgart. Editor: Max Miller, Staatarchivdirektor, Vorsitzender der Kommission für geschichtliche Landeskunde Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart W, Gutenbergstrasse 109. Contents: Articles on all aspects of the history of Württemberg and Swabia, book reviews of works representing research on this subject; necrology. Annual subject index.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Periodicals which are not likely to be of primary interest to historians, but which do contain historical articles will henceforth be cited in short form in this supplement to the WORLD LIST.

Deutsche Rundschau [German Review]. Monthly. Editor: Harry Pross, Verlag Deutsche Rundschau, Baden-Baden, Schlosstrasse 8. (Published by Rudolf Bechel).

Der deutsche Soldat [The German Soldier]. Formerly Der Frontsoldat erzählt [The Frontline Soldier relates]. Monthly. Editor: Hans Kirmse, Pressa-Verlag, Flensburg, Viktoriastrasse 3

Deutsche Universitätszeitung [German University Newspaper]. Bi-weekly. Editors: Helmuth Plessner and Günter Stratenwerth, Göttingen, Maschmühlenweg 8-10.

Der Europäische Osten [The European East]. Monats-schrift für Selbstbestimmungsrecht und Freiheit der Völker [Monthly Journal for the Right of Self-determination and Freedom of Peoples]. Monthly. Editor: Hanns Gert Freiherr von Eisebeck, München, Ruffinistrasse 8.

Frankfurter Hefte [Frankfurt Journals]. Zeitschrift für Kultur und Politik [Journal for Culture and Politics]. Monthly. Editor: Heinrich Bauer, Frankfurt/Main, Leipziger Strasse 17.

Freie Gesellschaft [Free Society]. Monthly. Editor: A. Leinau, Verlag Die freie Gesellschaft, Darmstadt-Nieder-Beerbach, Mordach.

Funken [Sparks]. Ausspracheheft für internationale sozialistische Politik [Forum for International Socialist Politics]. Monthly. Editor: Fritz Lamm, Wilm/Donau, Postfach 235.

Die Gegenwart [The Present]. Semi-monthly. Editorial address: Verlag Die Gegenwart, Frankfurt/Main, Gutenbergstrasse 7.

Geist und Tat [Spirit and Deed]. Monthly. Editor: Willi Eichler, Bonn, Saarweg 6.

Hochland [Highlands]. Zeitschrift für alle Gebiete des Wissens und der schönen Künste [Journal for all Fields of Knowledge and of the Fine Arts]. Bi-monthly. Editor: Franz Josef Schoeningh, München, Kaiser Ludwig Platz 6.

Marine Rundschau [Marine Review]. Bi-monthly. Editor: Erich Förste, Heidmühle/Oldenburger, Antonsweg.

Merkur [Mercury]. Deutsche Zeitschrift für europäisches Denken [German Journal of European Thought]. Monthly. Editors: Joachim Mores and Hans Paeschke, München 15, Ainmillerstrasse 26.

Militärpolitisches Forum [Military - Political Forum]. Unabhängige Zeitschrift für nationale Sicherheitsfragen Deutschlands [Independent Journal for German Problems of National Security]. Monthly.

Editor: Hans O.L. von Berchem, München 2, Blumenstrasse 30a/IV.

Der Monat [The Month]. Eine internationale Zeitschrift [An International Journal]. Monthly. Editors: Melvin J. Lasky and Hellmut Jaesrich, Berlin-Dahlem, Schorlemer-Allee 28.

Nation Europa [Nation Europe]. Monatsschrift im Dienste der europäischen Erneuerung [Monthly in the Service of European Renewal]. Monthly. Editor: Arthur Ehrhardt, Verlag Nation Europa GmbH, Coburg, Postfach 670.

Die neue Rundschau [The New Review]. Quarterly. Editor: Rudolf Hirsch, S. Fischer Verlag, Frankfurt/Main, Zeil 65-69.

Ost-Probleme [Eastern Problems]. Weekly. Editorial address: Bad Godesberg 1, Postfach 400.

Ruperto-Carola. Mitteilungen der Vereinigung der Freunde der Studentenschaft der Universität Heidelberg [News of the Association of the Friends of the Students of Heidelberg University]. Appears at irregular intervals. Editor: Gerhard Hinz, Alte Universität, Heidelberg.

Die Sammlung [The Collection]. Zeitschrift für Kultur und Erziehung [Journal for Culture and Education]. Monthly. Editor: Herman Nohl, Verlag Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen, Postfach 77.

Stimmen der Zeit [Voices of the Time]. Monats-schrift für das Geistesleben der Gegenwart [Monthly of Contemporary Cultural Life]. Monthly. Editor: Oskar Simmel, München 22, Veterinärstrasse 5.

Universitas. Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft, Kunst und Literatur [Journal of Science, Art and Literature]. Monthly. Editor: Walter Bähr, Stuttgart S, Tübinger Strasse 53, Postfach 40.

Wehrkunde [Military Science]. Organ der Gesellschaft für Wehrkunde [Organ of the Society for Military Science]. Monthly. Editor: Wilhelm Classen, München 19, Arnulfstr. 71/IV.

Zeitwende [Turning-point]. Die neue Furche [The New Furrow]. Monthly. Editors: Otto Gründler, München 45, Salbeistrasse 15 and Wolfgang Böhme, Frankfurt/Main, Reuterweg 34.

Published in English:

Sudeten Bulletin. Monthly. Editor: Anton Wunckel, München 22, Thierschstr. 17/III.

F o r e i g n L a n g u a g e P e r i o d i c a l s
P u b l i s h e d i n G e r m a n y

- H Belorussian Review. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 2). First pub. in 1955. English version of Byelaruski Zbornik. On occasion articles in the original version which are considered to be of limited interest are omitted.
- P Biulleten' Instituta po izucheniiu istorii i kul'tury SSSR. This original Russian version of the Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR was discontinued. Only the English version (See below) which was started in April 1954 is being continued now. The Biulleten was at first distributed in mimeographed form, Nos. 1-20 (January to December 1953). Thereafter six printed numbers of the Biulleten were issued and published in 1954.
- P Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR. Monthly (1956: Vol. 3). First pub. in 1954. Pub. by the Institute for the Study of the USSR, München 37, Augustenstrasse 46. Editor: R. Sorgenfrey. Contents: Articles on contemporary events and Soviet history and culture; book reviews, reports on activities of the Institute; chronicle of events.
- H Byelaruski Zbornik [Belorussian Review]. Quarterly (1956: No. 5). First pub. in June 1955. Pub. by the Institute for the Study of the USSR, München 37, Augustenstrasse 46. Editor: Stanislav Stankievich. Contents: Articles on the socio-political, historical and cultural aspects of Belorussian life; reviews; documents; notes and news; bibliographies. In Belorussian. Summaries in English, French and German.
- H Caucasian Review. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 1). First pub. in October 1955. Pub. by the Institute for the Study of the USSR, München 37, Augustenstrasse 46. Editorial Board: R. Arsenidze, B. Baytugan, D. Hadjibeyli, S. Torossian, R. Traho (Managing Editor). Contents: Articles on Caucasian history, and culture, mainly after 1917, and on contemporary events in the Caucasus; book reviews; bibliographies; chronicles of events, obituaries. Summaries of major articles in German and French.
- P Dergi [Review]. Quarterly (1956: No. 4). First pub. in April 1955. Pub. by the Institute for the Study of the USSR, München 37, Augustenstrasse 46. Editor: E. Kirimal. Contents: Ar-

ticles on contemporary Soviet policy and on the history and culture of the eastern and central Asian areas of the Soviet Union; book reviews and bibliographies. In Turkish. Many articles are translations from the Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR.

- P Látóhatár [Horizon]. Irodalmi és Politikai Folyóirat [Literary and Political Periodical]. Bi-monthly (1956: Vol. 7). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Imre Vámos, München, Ohmstrasse 14/III. Editor: Imre Vámos. Contents: Articles on mostly Hungarian politics, and literature, and on history, especially of the inter-war period; poems, book reviews and review articles, documents, notes and news. In Hungarian, with English summaries.

- P Slobodna Jugoslavija [Free Yugoslavia]. Časopis za Politiku, Kulturu i Književnost [Journal for Politics, Culture and Literature]. Quarterly. First pub. in 1955. Pub. by M.S. Marković, O. Jeruc and Z. Antić. Editor: Zdenko Antić, München, Postamt 1, Postfach 782. Contents: Articles on political, cultural and literary matters concerning present-day Yugoslavia and on its recent history; book reviews and notices.

Ukrainian Review. English version of Ukrayins'kyy Zbirnyk (See below). First pub. in 1955.

- H Ukrayins'kyy Zbirnyk [Ukrainian Review]. Appears at irregular intervals. First pub. in 1954. Pub. by the Institute for the Study of the USSR, München 37, Augustenstrasse 46. Editor: Petro Kurinnyj and the Publishing Board of the Institute. Contents: Articles mostly on the history, economy and culture of the Ukraine under Soviet rule. In Ukrainian; summaries in English, French and German.

- P Vestnik [Journal]. Appears at irregular intervals (Nos. 1-7, 1951-1953; Nos. 1-6, 1954; Nos. 1-3, 1955). No volume indicated. First pub. in 1951. Pub. by the Institute for the Study of the USSR, München 37, Augustenstrasse 46. Editor (and Director of the Institute): B. A. Yakovlev. Contents: Articles mostly on current political, cultural and ethnic aspects of the USSR, a few on recent history; chronicle of events, book reviews and bibliography on the Soviet Union and Communism. Summaries in English, French and German.

PERIODICALS LIST

This is the first periodical list by countries which HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is publishing. Additions will be published in subsequent numbers as our coverage is being expanded. Abstract numbers will henceforth be cited only in the cumulative alphabetical listing in the fourth number of each volume. As in Volume 1, the last number will carry an annual report with the most essential information on the periodicals examined for abstracting:

Name of Journal (Country of publication),
frequency of appearance. Year, Volume
(and numbers) examined: abstract numbers
in Vol. 2 of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

Journal titles in languages other than English, German or the Romance languages will be translated.

The following relevant aspects of the policy of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are cited:

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS started abstracting articles beginning with issues (fascicles) of periodicals appearing after 1 June 1954, using the date indicated on the journal (For details see paragraph 9, Abstracting Instructions, Vol. 1, p. 132). An exception is made if an annual publication with a 1953 or earlier imprint was published in 1954 or later. Also, on some journals added to our coverage in recent months, abstracting started with the first number which appeared after 1 January 1955. Any journal now being published which is to be added in the future will be abstracted retroactively to 1 January 1955. Readers are thus assured of bibliographical control of historical articles within the indicated scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS from that date.

Normally, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS intends to publish abstracts not later than three months after the original date of publication of the article. When this appears not to be the case, it should be recalled that many journals appear much later than their stated date of publication. We are not always as up-to-date as we wish--largely because of the difficulties accompanying the first years of publication. We expect to reduce or eliminate any excessive lags in this volume.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

A	- Annual	M	- Monthly
S-A	- Semi-annual	S-M	- Semi-monthly
3 x y	- 3 times a year	B-W	- Bi-weekly
Q	- Quarterly	W	- Weekly
B-M	- Bi-monthly	D	- Daily
	Irr	- Irregular	

Periodicals available for assignment to volunteer abstracters are cited with the letters

J	- Journal available	or
U	- Journal unavailable	

in the left column. Qualified persons desiring to abstract are requested to give the information listed on page 86.

The frequency of publication was not known on all periodicals listed below. This information will be given in the fourth number of this volume.

Africa

(See also Near and Middle East)

ALGERIA

Revue de la Méditerranée B-M.

Asia

(See also Near and Middle East)

CHINA (Mainland)

Chin-tai-shi tzu-liao B-M.
Chung-kuo-k'o-hsueh-yuan li-shih-yen-chiu-shuo ti-san-shuo chi-kan
Hsim-hua yueh-pao
Hsueh-hsi M.
Jen min jih pao D.
Li-shih chiaoh-hsueh M.
Li-shih yen-chiu B-M.
Li-shih yen-chiu ti san so chi k'an
Shih chieh chih shih
Shih-hsueh B-W.
Shih yu yen yen chiu so chi k'an
Wen shih che B-M.
Wen yi pao

HONG KONG

Journal of Oriental Studies S-A.

TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

U Academia Sinica A.
U Hsueh Shu Chi Kan
U Li-shih Yü-yen Yen-chiu-so Chi-k'an
U She Hui K'o Hsueh Lun T'sung
U Ta Lu
J Wen Shih Che Hsueh Pao

INDIA

Bengal, Past and Present S-A.
J India Quarterly Q.
J Indo-Asian Culture Q.
Itihas Q.
U The Journal of Indian History 3 x y.
Report of the Regional Records Survey Committee for West Bengal Irr.
J United Asia B-M.

INDONESIA

J Indonesia

JAPAN

Ajia Kenkyu
Bunka B-M.
Historia Q.
Hitotsubashi Ronsō M.
Hōgaku Kenkyū M.
Hōgaku Ronsō B-M.

Japan [continued]

Hōgaku Zasshi Q.
 Hōsei-shi Kenkyū
 Hōsei Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kiyō Irr.
 Iwate Shigaku Kenkyū
 Jimbun Gakuhō (Kyoto) A.
 Jimbun Gakuhō (Tokyo) Q.
 Jimbun Kenkyū
 Kanazawa Daigaku Hōbun Gakubu Ronshū Tetsugaku
 Shigaku-hen M.
 Keizai Ronshu
 Kokka Gakkai Zasshi M.
 Kokusai-hō Gaikō Zasshi M.
 Mita Gakkai Zasshi M.
 Monumenta Nipponica Q.
 Nagoya Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kenkyū Ronshū
 Nihon Rekishi M.
 Nihon-shi Kenkyū Irr.
 Ochanomizu Joshi Daigaku Jimbun Kogaku Kyō
 Osaka Gakugei Daigaku Kiyō Irr.
 Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū M.
 Rekishi Hyōron M.
 Seikei Ronsō Irr.
 Seiyō-shi-gaku Q.
 Shakai Kagaku Kenkyū Q.
 Shakai Kagaku Kiyō
 Shakai Keizai-shi-gaku Q.
 Shichō Irr.
 Shien Q.
 Shigaku
 Shigaku Kenkyū Q.
 Shigaku Zasshi M.
 Shikan
 Shirin
 Shisō M.
 Tōhō-gaku S-A.
 Tōhō Gakuhō Irr.
 Tōhoku Keizai Irr.
 Tokushima Daigaku Gakugei Kiyo
 Tōyō Bunka
 Tōyō Gakuhō Q.
 Tōyō-shi Kenkyū B-M.

P A K I S T A N

J Pakistan Horizon Q.

Australia

and NEW ZEALAND

J Australian Outlook Q.
 Australian Quarterly Q.
 Current Notes on International Affairs M.
 Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand S-A.
 J Journal and Proceedings. Royal Australian Historical Society Irr.
 Political Science (New Zealand) S-A.
 J The Victorian Historical Magazine S-A.

Canada

J Beaver W.
 British Columbia Historical Quarterly Q.
 Bulletin des Recherches Historiques
 The Canadian Historical Review Q.
 J Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science Q.
 External Affairs M.

U International Journal Q.
 Queen's Quarterly Q.
 Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française Q.
 J Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Sections I and II. Irr.

Europe

A U S T R I A

J Archiv für Österreichische Geschichte A.
 J Forum M.
 U Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung A.
 Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs
 U Mitteilungen der Wiener Katholischen Akademie
 U Die Österreichische Furche W.
 U Österreichische Monatshefte M.
 J Sitzungsberichte der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-historische Klasse Irr.
 J Tagebuch B-W.
 J Wissenschaft und Weltbild Q.
 U Wort und Wahrheit M.
 J Die Zukunft M.

B E L G I U M

U Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. Classes des Lettres et des Sciences Morales et Politiques Irr.
 Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales B-M.
 Civilisations Q.
 U La Nouvelle Clío 10 x y.
 U Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire Q.
 J Revue d'Histoire Écclésiastique Q.
 U Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie Q.
 Synthèses M.

B U L G A R I A

Godishnik Na Filosofsko-Istoricheskiia Fakultet A.
 Istoricheski Pregled B-M.

C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

J Archiv Orientální Q.
 Česka Literatura Q.
 Československý Časopis Historický Q.
 Historický Časopis Q.
 Nová Mysl M.
 Praha Moskva 10 x y.
 J Sborník Archivních Prací Archivu Ministerstva Vnitra, S-A.
 Sborník Ústavů Slovenského Národného Povstania
 Slezský Sborník Q.
 J Slovanský Přehled M.
 Slovenská Bratislava

D E N M A R K

Danske Magazin
 Historiske Meddelelser om København
 Historisk Tidsskrift S-A.
 Økonomi og Politik Q.
 U Tiden

E I R E

J Archivium Hibernicum. Irish Historical Records A.

Ire [continued]

- J Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences
- Irish Historical Studies S-A.
- J Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Section C. Irr.
- J Seancas Ardmhacha A.

FINLAND

- Historiallinen Aikakauskirja Q.
- J Historiallinen Arkisto A.
- Historisk Tidskrift för Finland Q.

FRANCE

- L'Actualité de l'Histoire Irr.
- L'Afrique et l'Asie Q.
- Annales de l'Université de Paris Q.
- Annales du Centre Universitaire Méditerranéen A.
- U Annales: Économies, Sociétés, Civilisations Q.
- Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française Q.
- U L'Année Politique et Économique B-M.
- U Archives, Bibliothèques, Collections, Documentation Irr.
- U Archivum
- Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne Q.
- Bulletin de la Société des Professeurs d'Histoire et de Géographie de l'Enseignement Public Q.
- U Bulletin Hispanique
- Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale Q.
- U Cahiers du Sud B-M.
- Documents, Revue des Questions Allemandes M.
- Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji A.
- Les Écrits de Paris M.
- France-Europe M.
- U Historia M.
- U L'Information Historique B-M.
- U International Social Science Bulletin Q.
- Kultura M.
- U Mercure de France M.
- Miroir de l'Histoire M.
- Nation Roumaine S-M.
- La Pensée B-M.
- Politique Étrangère B-M.
- Revue d'Économie Politique B-M.
- Revue d'Histoire de l'Église de France S-A.
- Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale Q.
- Revue d'Histoire des Colonies Q.
- U Revue d'Histoire des Sciences Q.
- Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique Q.
- Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale Q.
- J Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine Q.
- U Revue de Défense Nationale M.
- U Revue de l'Enseignement Philosophique B-M.
- U Revue de l'Histoire des Religions Q.
- U La Revue de Paris M.
- J Revue des Études Roumaines A.
- J Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses Séances S-A.
- J Revue du Nord Q.
- Revue Historique Q.
- U Revue Historique de Droit Français et Étranger
- Revue Historique de l'Armée Q.
- Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire Q.
- J Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle Q.
- U Revue Internationale de Droit Comparé Q.

- La Revue Libérale Q.
- Revue Politique et Parlementaire M.
- Revue Socialiste B-M.
- U Souvenir Napoléonien M.
- U La Table Ronde M.
- U Les Temps Modernes M.

GERMANY (East)

[Deutsche Demokratische Republik]

- Dokumentation der Zeit S-M.
- U Forschungen und Fortschritte M.
- U Sitzungsberichte der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin Irr.
- J Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität. Gesellschafts- und sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe Irr.
- J Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena. Gesellschafts- und sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe Irr.
- J Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Greifswald. Gesellschafts- und sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe Irr.
- J Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock. Gesellschafts- und sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe Irr.
- Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft B-M.

GERMANY (West)

[Deutsche Bundesrepublik]

- U Archiv des Völkerrechts Q.
- J Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 3 x y.
- U Archivalische Zeitschrift A.
- U Der Archivar Q.
- Aussenpolitik M.
- J Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR M.
- Byelaruski Zbornik Q.
- J Caucasian Review Q.
- Deutsche Rundschau M.
- J Der deutsche Soldat (formerly Der Frontsoldat erzählt) M.
- Deutsche Universitätszeitung B-W.
- U Diogenes Q.
- J Europa Archiv S-M.
- J Frankfurter Hefte M.
- J Der Frontsoldat erzählt (See: Der deutsche Soldat)
- Funken M.
- Die Gegenwart S-M.
- Geist und Tat M.
- Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht M.
- Historische Zeitschrift 3 x y.
- Historisches Jahrbuch A.
- U Hochland B-M.
- U Internationales Jahrbuch der Politik Q.
- U Der Islam Irr.
- U Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands A.
- U Jahrbuch für Internationales Recht. Formerly Jahrb. f. Internat. & Ausländisches Öffentliches Recht
- Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas Q.
- J Látóhatár B-M.
- Marine Rundschau B-M.
- U Merkur M.
- Militärpolitisches Forum M.
- U Der Monat M.
- U Nachrichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen, Philologisch-historische Klasse Irr.

Germany (West) [continued]

- J Nachrichten der Gesellschaft für Natur- und
Völkerkunde Ostasiens S-A.
- J Nation Europa M.
Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher A.
Die Neue Rundschau Q.
Neues Abendland Q.
Osteuropa B-M.
- U Ostkirchliche Studien Q.
- J Ost-Probleme W.
Politische Studien M.
- J Ruperto-Carola Irr.
- U Saeculum Q.
Die Sammlung M.
- U Schicksalslinie M.
Stimmen der Zeit M.
Sudeten Bulletin
- U Südostforschungen S-A.
Ukrayins'kyi Zbirnyk
- U Universitas M.
Vestnik Instituta po Izucheniiu Istorii i Kul'
tury SSSR B-M.
Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte M.
U Vierteljahrsschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschafts-
geschichte Q.
- U Wehrkunde M.
Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau M.
- J Die Welt als Geschichte Q.
- U Zeitschrift der Savigny Stiftung für Rechts-
geschichte A.
- U Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte 3 x y.
- U Zeitschrift für Ostforschung Q.
- U Zeitschrift für Politik Q.
- U Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte
Q.
- Zeitwende M.

G R E A T B R I T A I N

- U Africa Q.
- U Agricultural History Review A.
The Amateur Historian B-M.
- U Annals of Science Q.
- J Archives S-A.
Bellona Q.
Bodleian Library Record 3 x y.
- J The British Survey M.
Bulletin of the Institute of Historical
Research S-A.
- J Bulletin of the Japan Society of London 3 x y.
Bulletin of the John Rylands Library Manchester Q.
- U Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African
Studies 3 x y.
The Cambridge Historical Journal S-A.
Cēla Zimes B-M.
The Contemporary Review M.
- J Eastern World M.
- U The Economic History Review 3 x y.
Economica Q.
The English Historical Review Q.
The Geographical Journal Q.
- J The Guildhall Miscellany A.
History 3 x y.
History Today M.
Innes Review S-A.
International Affairs Q.
- U Jewish Observer and Middle East Review W.
Journal of Ecclesiastical History S-A.
- U Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great
Britain and Ireland S-A.

- Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society Q.
- U Journal [of the] Royal United Service Insti-
tution Q.
- U The Journal of the Society for Army Historical
Research Q.
Korean Survey M.
- U The Mariner's Mirror Q.
Mind Q.
- U The Month M.
The National and English Review M.
- U National Library of Wales Journal S-A.
- U Notes and Queries M.
Parliamentary Affairs Q.
Past and Present S-A.
Philosophy Q.
- U The Political Quarterly
- U Political Studies 3 x y.
- U Population Studies Q.
Proceedings of the British Academy A.
- U Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical and
Literary Society. Literary and Historical
Section Irr.
- The Quarterly Review Q.
- U The Round Table Q.
Scottish Historical Review S-A.
Slavonic and East European Review S-A.
- U The Sociological Review S-A.
- U Soviet Studies Q.
Teki Historyczne Irr.
Times Literary Supplement W.
Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society o
England Irr.
- U Transactions of the Royal Historical Society A
Twentieth Century M.
- U The Ukrainian Review Q.
Wiadomości W.
World Liberalism Q.
- U Yorkshire Bulletin of Economic and Social
Research Q.

G R E E C E

- Angloellinikí Epitheórisi Q.
Archeíon Evvo'ikôn Meletôn
Athíná A.
Ekklesiá B-W.
Elliniká S-A.
Epetirís Etaireías Byzantinôn Spoudôn A.
- U Hellenikon Historikon Periodikon Demosieuma
L'Hellénisme Contemporain B-M.
Kritiká Chroniká 3 x y.
Kypriaká Spoudáí A.
Laographia S-A
Lesviaká Irr.
Makedoniká A.
Mikrasiatika Chronika Irr.
Néon Athínaion S-A.
Theología Q.

H U N G A R Y

- J Acta Historica. Academiae Scientiarum Hungari-
cae Irr.
Századok Q.
- U Társadalmi Szemle M.

I T A L Y

- Aevum B-M.
- U Annali della Scuola Superiore Normale di Pisa
S-A.

Italy [continued]

- J Antonianum
- J Archivi Q.
- J Archivio Storico Italiano Irr.
- J Archivum Franciscanum Historicum Q.
- J Atti della Accademia delle Scienze di Torino
- J Bollettino dell'Istituto Storico e di Cultura dell'Arma dell'Genio Q.
- J La Civiltà Cattolica B-M.
- J Civitas M.
- J La Comunità Internazionale Q.
- J Convivium B-M.
- J Corvina S-A.
- J Diplomazia M.
- J Historica B-M.
- J Italian Affairs B-M.
- U Il Mondo W.
- U Il Movimento di Liberazione in Italia B-M.
- J Nuova Antologia di Lettere, Arti e Scienze M.
- U Nuova Rivista Storica B-M.
- U Nuovi Argomenti B-M.
- J Occidente B-M.
- U Oriente Moderno M.
- U La Politica Parlamentare M.
- U Il Politico 3 x y.
- U Il Ponte M.
- U Quaderni di Cultura e Storia Sociale M.
- J La Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura M.
- U Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura M.
- U Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento Q.
- U Realtà Sociale d'Oggi M.
- U Relazioni Internazionali W.
- U Il Risorgimento Q.
- U Rivista di Storia della Chiesa in Italia Q.
- U Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali Q.
- U Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Sociali B-M.
- U Rivista Militare M.
- U Rivista Storica Italiana Q.
- U Società B-M.
- U Studi Politici Q.
- U Ulisse

L I E C H T E N S T E I N

- Jahrbuch des Historischen Vereins für das Fürstentum Liechtenstein A.

N E T H E R L A N D S

- U Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis der Nederlanden S-A.
- U Bijdragen en Mededeelingen Van Het Historisch Genootschap Gevestigd te Utrecht A.
- U Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History 3 x y.
- U Internationale Spectator S-M.
- U Nederlands Archief voor Kerkgeschiedenis Q.
- U Oriens S-A.
- U Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis 3 x y.
- U Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde
- U Tijdschrift voor Rechtsgeschiedenis Q.
- U T'oung Pao
- U Verslag van de Algemene Vergadering van het Historisch Genootschap Q.

N O R W A Y

- J Historisk Tidsskrift Q.
- U Internasjonal Politikk 10 x y.
- U Samtiden 10 x y.

P O L A N D

- J Archeion S-A.
- U Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego S-A.
- J Bleter far Geszichte Q.
- J Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne S-A.
- J Ekonomista Q.
- J Historia i Nauka o Konstytucji B-M.
- U Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej Q.
- U Kwartalnik Historyczny Q.
- U Kwartalnik Instytutu Polsko-Radzieckiego Q.
- J Myśl Filozoficzna Q.
- U Nauka Polska Q.
- J Nowe Drogi M.
- U Pamiętnik Literacki Q.
- U Pamiętnik Słowiański A.
- U Państwo i Prawo M.
- U Przegląd Historyczny Q.
- U Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych A.
- J Przegląd Orientalistyczny Q.
- U Przegląd Zachodni B-M.
- U Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych A.
- U Roczniki Historyczne Irr.
- U Rocznik Orientalistyczny Irr.
- J Sobótka Irr.
- U Sprawy Międzynarodowe M.
- U Zbiór Dokumentów M.
- U Zeszyty Polityczno-Programowe
- U Zeszyty Teoretyczno-Polityczne M.
- U Życie i Myśl B-M.
- U Życie Nauki
- U Życie Szkoły Wyższej M.

P O R T U G A L

- U Anais de la Academia Portuguesa de Historia
- J Boletim do Instituto Historico da Ilha Terceira (Azores)

R U M A N I A

- J Studii - Revistă de Istorie și Filosofie B-M.

S P A I N

- U Anuario de la Academia de la Historia
- U Anuario de Estudios Americanos A
- U Arbor
- U Archivo Hispalense
- U Archivo Ibero-Americano Q.
- J Argensola Q.
- U Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia Q.
- U Cuadernos de Estudios Africanos Q.
- U Cuadernos de Política Internacional Q.
- U Cuadernos de Política Social Q.
- U Estudios de Historia Moderna A.
- U Hispania Q.
- U Hispania Sacra
- U Missionalia Hispánica
- U Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos
- U Revista de Estudios Políticos S-M
- U Revista de Indias
- U Trabajos y Conferencias

S W E D E N

- U Ekonomisk Tidskrift Q.
- U Historisk Tidskrift Q.
- J Karolinska Förbundets Årsbok A.
- U Personhistorisk Tidskrift Q.
- U Scandia S-A.
- U Scandinavian Economic History Review S-A.
- J Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 5 x y.

Sweden [continued]

- U Svensk Tidskrift 10 x y.
Tiden 10 x y.

S W I T Z E R L A N D

- J Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires M.
Ecumenical Review Q.
Die Friedens-Warte Q.
U Kyklos Q.
Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte A.
U Schweizer Monatshefte M.
Schweizer Rundschau M.
Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte Q.

Y U G O S L A V I A

- Arhiv za Pravne i Društvene Nauke Q.
Arhivist 3 x y.
Borba D.
J Bulletin de l'Académie Serbe des Sciences.
Section des Sciences Sociales
Glas Srpske Akademije Nauka, Odeljenje Društvenih Nauka A.
Glasnik Srpske Akademije Nauka S-A.
Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine A.
Historijski Zbornik A.
Istoriski Časopis A.
Istoriski Glasnik Q.
Istoriski Zapisi B-A.
Jugoslovenska Vlada I Draža Mihailović
Komunist M.
Međunarodna Politika B-W.
Međunarodni Problemi Q.
Naša Stvarnost M.
Nedeljna Informativna Novina
Politika D.
Poruka
Rad Jugoslavenske Akademije Znanosti i Umjetnosti. Odjel za Filozofiju i Društvene Nauke Irr.
Razprave Slovenske Akademije Znanosti in Umetnosti, Razred za Zgodovinske in Društvene Vede Irr.
Zgodovinski Časopis A.

Latin America

(and British West Indies and Haiti)

A R G E N T I N E

- U Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia
U Boletín. Instituto de Estudios Políticos Irr.
U Boletín del Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas
U Cuadernos de Historia de España W.
U Revista de la Academia Americana de la Historia
U Stornia Irr.

B R A Z I L

- J Revista de História Q.
U Revista do Instituto Histórica e Geográfico Brasileiro

B R I T I S H W E S T I N D I E S

- The Caribbean Historical Review Irr.
Caribbean Quarterly Q.

C H I L E

- U Atenea
U Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia
J Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía Q.

C O L O M B I A

- U Archivo Historico Nacional
Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades Irr.
U Revista de América

C O S T A R I C A

- U Memoria de la Academia de Geografía e Historia de Costa Rica
Repertorio Americano
Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica Q.
Revista de la Universidad de Costa Rica

C U B A

- U Anales de la Academia de la Historia
U Archivo José Martí Irr.

D O M I N I C A N R E P U B L I C

- Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación Q.
Revista Clio Q.

E C U A D O R

- U Anales del Archivo Nacional de Historia
U Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia
U Boletín de Informaciones y de Estudios Sociales y Económicos
J Cuadernos de Historia y Arqueología 3 x y.
U Museo Histórico

G U A T E M A L A

- J Anales. Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala Q.
J Antropología e Historia de Guatemala S-A.

H A I T I

- U Revue de la Société Haitienne d'Histoire, de Géographie et de Géologie Q.

H O N D U R A S

- U Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales

J A M A I C A

- Jamaican Historical Review

M E X I C O

- J América Indígena Q.
J Boletín Bibliográfico de Antropología Americana
J Boletín de la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística Irr.
J Boletín Indigenista Q.
Cuadernos Americanos B-M.
U Figuras y Episodios de la Historia de Mexico
Historia Mexicana Q.
U Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia
J Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía
Revista de Historia de América
Revista Internacional y Diplomática M.

N I C A R A G U A

Revista. Academia de Geografía e Historia de Nicaragua Irr.

P A N A M A

Academia Panameña de Historia

P E R U

Revista del Archivo Histórico de Cuzco
Revista del Instituto Histórico del Peru
Revista del Museo Nacional de Historia A.

P U E R T O R I C O

Historia S-A.
Revista Jurídica de la Universidad de Puerto Rico
La Torre (Revista general de la Universidad de Puerto Rico)

E L S A L V A D O R

ECA. Estudios Centro Americanos M.

U R U G U A Y

Revista de la Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias
Revista del Instituto Histórico y Geográfico
Revista Histórica

V E N E Z U E L A

Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia Q.
Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación Q.
Revista Shell Q.

Near and Middle East

E G Y P T

al-Hilāl
al-Majalla al-tarikhiyya al-misriyya B-A.
Cahiers d'Histoire Égyptienne Irr.

I S R A E L

Bulletin of the Muslim and Druze Division
Hamizrah Hehadash Q.

L E B A N O N

al-Abhāth Q.
al-Adib M.
al-Mashriq

T U R K E Y

Annales de l'Université d'Ankara
Islam Tetkikleri Enstitüsü Dergisi Q.
Tarih Dergisi
Türkiyat Mecmuası A.

Soviet Union

Istoricheskie Zapiski Irr.
Kommunist 18 x y.
Naukovi Zapysky. Instytutu Istorii Ukrainy A.
Prepodavanie Istorii v Shkole B-M.
Slaviane M.
Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo 8 x y.
Uchenye Zapiski Instituta Slavianovedeniia Irr.
Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta M.

U Voprosy Ekonomiki M.
U Voprosy Filosofii B-M.
Voprosy Istorii M.

United States

Agricultural History Q.
The American Archivist Q.
J The American Economic Review 5 x y.
American Heritage
The American Historical Review Q.
American Jewish Archives S-A.
American Journal of International Law Q.
The American Neptune Q.
U The American Political Science Review Q.
American Quarterly Q.
American-Scandinavian Review Q.
American Slavic and East European Review Q.
The Americas Q.
Anglican Theological Review Q.
The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science B-M.
J The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences Q.
U The Army Combat Forces Journal M.
Atlantic M.
The Baltic Review 3 x y.
Bulletin of Friends Historical Association S-A.
Bulletin of the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society Irr.
Business History Review Q.
California Historical Society Quarterly Q.
The Catholic Educational Review 9 x y.
The Catholic Historical Review Q.
Christian Century W.
Christianity and Crisis B-W.
Church History Q.
The Churchman 8 x y.
Civil War History Q.
Commentary M.
U Commonweal W.
Confluence Q.
Current History M.
U Economic Geography Q.
J Explorations in Entrepreneurial History Q.
J The Far Eastern Quarterly Q.
U Far Eastern Review
U Far Eastern Survey M.
Florida Historical Quarterly Q.
U Foreign Affairs Q.
Freedom and Union M.
The Greek Orthodox Theological Review
Harper's M.
Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies Irr.
Hispanic American Historical Review Q.
U Historia Judaica S-A.
Historian S-A.
The Historical Bulletin Q.
Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church Q.
History of Education Journal Q.
The Huntington Library Quarterly Q.
Inter-American Economic Affairs Q.
International Organization Q.
Isis Q.
Jewish Social Studies Q.
Journal of Central European Affairs Q.
The Journal of Economic History Q.
U Journal of International Affairs S-A.
The Journal of Modern History Q.

United States [continued]

- The Journal of Negro History Q.
 The Journal of Philosophy B-W.
 J The Journal of Political Economy B-M.
 The Journal of Politics Q.
 Journal of Religion Q.
 The Journal of Southern History Q.
 The Journal of the History of Ideas Q.
 Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences Q.
 Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society Q.
 Journalism Quarterly Q.
 Latvijas Brīvībai Q.
 Latvju Žurnāls
 Leatherneck M.
 Louisiana Historical Quarterly Q.
 Main Currents in Modern Thought 5 x y.
 Marine Corps Gazette
 Mennonite Quarterly Review Q.
 Mid-America Q.
 Middle Eastern Affairs M.
 J Middle East Journal Q.
 Military Affairs
 Mississippi Valley Historical Review Q.
 Montana Magazine of History Q.
 U The Nation W.
 The Negro History Bulletin 8 x y.
 New England Quarterly Q.
 New England Social Studies Bulletin Q.
 New Leader W.
 New Mexico Historical Review Q.
 U New Republic W.
 New York History Q.
 The New York Times Magazine W.
 Oregon Historical Quarterly Q.
 J Pacific Affairs Q.
 U Pacific Historical Review Q.
 Pacific Northwest Quarterly Q.
 Partisan Review Q.
 Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography
 Philosophical Review Q.
 J Phylon Q.
 Political Science Quarterly Q.
 Problems of Communism B-M.
 Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society S-A.
 Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society Q.
 Railway Age W.
 Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia Q.
 Religion in Life Q.
 The Review of Metaphysics Q.
 The Review of Politics Q.
 The Russian Review Q.
 The Scroll Q.
 The Shane Quarterly Q.
 J Slovakia Q.
 U South Atlantic Quarterly Q.
 Uj Magyar Ut M.
 The Ukrainian Quarterly Q.
 United States Naval Institute Proceedings Q.
 Virginia Quarterly Review Q.
 J The Voice of Free Georgia Irr.
 U Western Political Quarterly Q.
 The William and Mary Quarterly Q.
 World Affairs Q.
 J World Affairs Quarterly Q.
 J World Politics Q.
 U The Yale Review Q.

NOTE

V O L U N T E E R A B S T R A C T E R S

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